

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 116

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SHIP SALE RULING OF NATION EVADED BY RUM-RUNNERS

Traffickers Arrange for Craft to Be Labeled by British Merchant and Then Resume Trade

No laws are sacred or binding upon the average bootlegger, rum-runner and liquor smuggler. These men scout the Constitution of the United States and laugh at the Eighteenth Amendment and honest efforts to enforce it. While they aid and abet with men of other nationalities to foster an outlaw traffic, they attack their country from within by doing everything in their power to bring contempt upon the law that forbids the transporting and sale of intoxicants.

The New York rum smugglers have been put to it to get vessels for their business and once such craft are purchased to transfer them to the registry of Great Britain, and thereby avoid the danger of search by the prohibition enforcement vessels and the United States revenue cutters. In the beginning, it is true, the rum-runners found it rather easy to have the transfer of registry made after the vessels were purchased, but the enforcement officers raised so vigorous a protest that the United States took the matter up and transfers of vessels from the American to the British flag were brought to a halt. Many uncomfortable questions were asked before this was done.

Government Issues Order
When the Government sought to suppress the practice it stipulated that in cases where the suspicion attached to the vessel was such that the vessel or vessels to be bought and transferred were not to be used in the rum-running traffic. The alternative was stipulated that if the craft transferred were to engage afterward in the rum-smuggling activity, the United States revenue cutters might seize, search and confiscate them.

All conditions regarding rum-smuggling that apply to transfer of Shipping Board vessels to foreign registry also apply to transfers of privately owned American ships. It is explained in Washington. Private owners must obtain permission of the Shipping Board to effect a transfer of registry to foreign, and if the Shipping Board has reason to believe the ship is being transferred for the purpose of rum-smuggling it can stop the sale. Jurisdiction of the Shipping Board covers all transactions, whether made in foreign or home port.

The so-called rum-smuggling clause does not forbid ships being used to haul liquor from one foreign country to another country, simply provides that vessels shall not be used to smuggle liquor into the United States. This condition must also be included in all subsequent sales of the ship, and violation of it by first purchaser or subsequent buyers, makes it subject to confiscation by American authorities.

Bootleggers' Cunningness
This restriction, however, has been overcome. The New York bootleggers are boasting how they circumvent the laws in order to undermine the Constitution by smuggling rum despite all regulations. The practice in brief is for the New York bootlegger, after he buys a vessel, to send it down to the Bahamas and tie it up at some wharf or anchor it in the harbor at Salt Cay, just outside Nassau harbor. Here the vessel is allowed to rock at anchor for weeks at a time, perhaps. Meanwhile the bills for the crew's wages, the supplies and the repairs are accumulating.

Then, the bootlegger, after arrangement with some Nassau merchant or ship's broker, refuses payment of the bills when they are presented and the Nassau merchant or broker libels the vessel. The vessel so libeled is finally sold at public auction for her ostensible debts and the merchant or the broker in the plot with the bootlegger buys in the boat purporting to do this to save himself.

Once in the hands of the Nassau merchant or broker, the rest is easy. There is no difficulty in arranging the change of register, for the vessel's owner is now a British subject, so the papers are made out and the Union Jack hoisted on the vessel. The bootlegger in command can carry his cases of rum from the Bahamas to any point off the United States coast without fear of seizure or search by the revenue cutters of the Republic.

Sometimes the procedure is varied by shipping a crew for a round-trip voyage to Nassau. When the vessel arrives, the crew, which knows exactly what is expected of it, is publicly informed that the vessel is not to return to the United States, and the owner refuses to provide transportation home from Nassau. Then the crew appeals to the authorities and libels the vessel for wages, and the Nassau merchant in the plot comes to the auction and buys in the craft, paying down enough money to reimburse the sailors. Then he has the vessel placed under British registry and the vessel is ready to become a rum and whisky carrier for the bootlegging traffic.

Deride America's Laws
Practices like these are boasted of openly by the bootleggers. Men who are citizens of the Republic sit under the shadow of the flag of some other nation and deride their own country's laws and tell of how often they have smuggled and how much, and how this has been done by taking a United States fishing craft and putting it under the British flag.

Bragging of weakening the laws of the United States from within is mixed

Americans to Build Tunnel Under Scheldt

By Special Cable
Brussels, April 13.—An American group has raised \$500,000 gold francs to construct a tunnel under the River Scheldt at Antwerp. The project has set aside 100,000 francs for the expropriation of the required land.

FRENCH PRESIDENT ASSAILED IN PRESS; REPUBLIC DIVIDED

Belgian Ministers in Paris Are Shocked at Conditions—M. Poincaré Changes Attitude

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 13.—Mr. Poincaré, Premier, and Henri Jaspar, Foreign Minister, of Belgium, respectively, began conversations with the French Premier, Raymond Poincaré and other French ministers immediately on their arrival here. The conference will continue throughout the afternoon and probably tomorrow. Great importance is attached to the meeting because of the commotion which surrounded the visit of Louis Loucheur, former French member of the Reparations Committee to England. The most influential French newspapers appear to be making a Poincaré-Millerand duel out of this incident. The Figaro for example strongly attacks President Millerand as the man who confided a mission to M. Loucheur. M. Poincaré is exonerated.

An unpleasant atmosphere has been created, and it is clear that French opinion is divided as to whether the Ruhr operation should be pursued indefinitely, or whether it should not be ended by negotiations with England, and afterward with the Germans. Each side blames the other, one as having spoiled the enterprise by the mere talk of negotiations; the other as having made peace impossible by undue intransigence.

Belgian Ministers Disturbed
The Belgian ministers were disturbed at these signs of division in France, and particularly were they shocked by the fact that M. Loucheur, whoever he may have been representing, went to London and conducted what is now generally called negotiations, without the Belgians having been consulted or even notified that such negotiations are being conducted in a country which has stood faithfully by France, and it was felt that Brussels should be in the secret of whatever Paris was doing. If the two countries were to continue to work together, it is pretended today that such negotiations are chiefly before the ministers, but it is impossible to ignore the Loucheur trip and its consequences, which will influence the whole course of the conversations. Explanations were due to Belgium, and M. Poincaré furnished some by the intermediary of the French Ambassador at Brussels, but it will be necessary to reassure his guests today.

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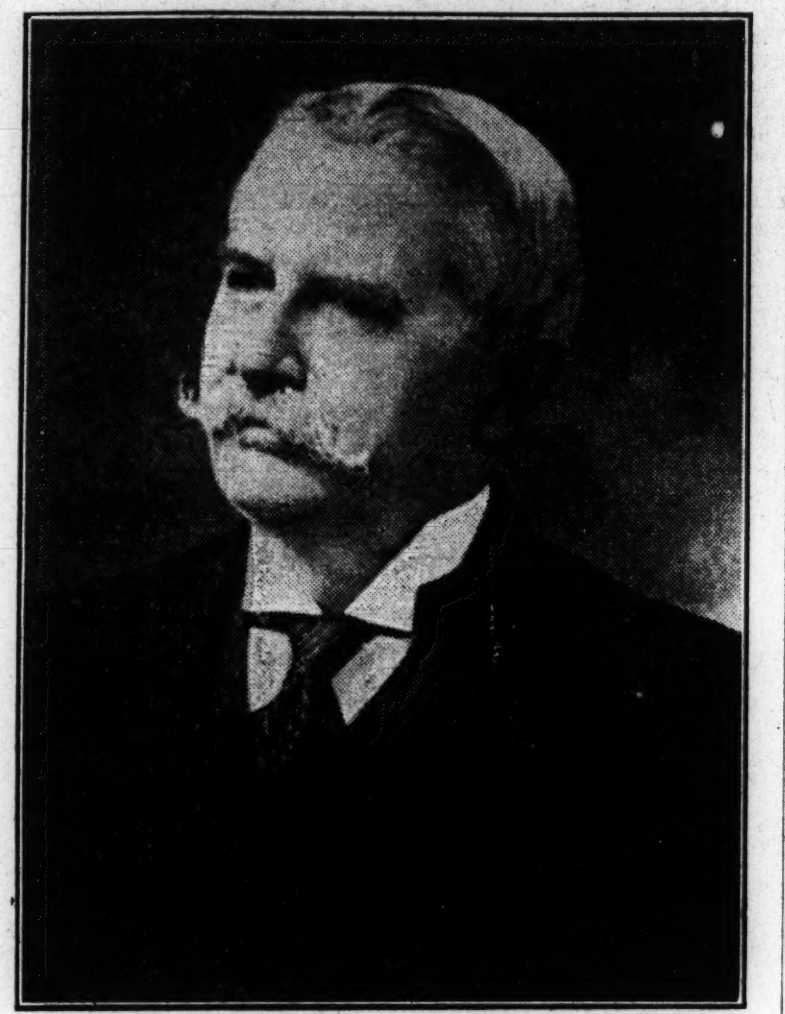
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IMPASSE IN EUROPE IS CHARGED TO AMERICA'S SPURNING LEAGUE

Henry White Says United States by Helping Execute Versailles Treaty Could Have Averted Ruhr Menace

BALTIMORE, Md., April 13 (Special).—Henry White, former Ambassador to France and Republican member of the American Mission at the Peace Conference in Paris, declared at a meeting of the Maryland branch, League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, last evening, that if the United States had helped execute the Versailles Treaty, the Ruhr menace would have been averted.



Henry White
Former Ambassador to France, Who Urges America to Join League of Nations

States had been a member of the League of Nations the present situation in Europe would not exist. "I had not been in the peace conference more than a week before I realized that, unless some means were found to think of the settlement of international disputes in terms of peace rather than of war, our civilization was doomed—and that in the near future, he smiled, striking boldly into his subject. He continued: "There is no question that, had not peace been tangled up in politics in this country, we should have had the controlling hand in the European situation. And had we been associated with the carrying out of the peace of Versailles the present situation in Europe, so fraught with danger, would not have arisen because, first we would have given France the protection that was due her as the result of her giving up the Rhine—a step that we were influential in inducing her to take, because we thought it would be another Alsace-Lorraine. Then, if Germany's suggestions for a conference the war would have been held up, Germany would have been convinced that her danger was not so great as she thought, and eventually the war would have been averted.

DRY LAWS BACKED BY WOMEN VOTERS

Leaders at Des Moines Parley Demand Strict Enforcement—Child Labor Opposed

DES MOINES, Ia., April 13 (Staff Correspondence).—Law enforcement is being hammered out as one of the important planks in the platform of the National League of Women Voters. Delegates to the convention are showing an overwhelming sentiment in favor of law enforcement with special application to prohibition.

The chairman of the uniform laws committee of the league, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, of Chicago, Ill., herself a lawyer, is an ardent advocate of such a plank. "To obey law is one of the first duties of citizenship," said Mrs. McCulloch today. "In former years the licensed liquor traffic was a leading lawbreaker, today under prohibition the unlicensed liquor traffic continues its lawlessness because of the great profits. The loyal citizen has ceased to buy so-called intoxicating liquors. The disloyal citizen must be prevented from so doing by strict law enforcement. The next generation will show a great improvement in this regard."

"Law enforcement is the very foundation of democracy as expressed in constitutional government," said Mrs. Ernest Julian Mott, member of the San Francisco School board. "I believe most emphatically in most stringent law enforcement. I do think that most of the women at this convention share this opinion. Breaking down the enforcement of any law means weakening the whole system. Women realize this fact."

Equal representation of men and women in political party committee

OFFICIAL AMERICA INSISTS ON RIGHTS IN OIL EXPLOITATION

Nothing to Prevent Government From Giving Diplomatic Support to Chester Project

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The State Department is still without confirmation of the reported action by the Turkish Nationalist Parliament in regard to the Chester concessions. Neither has any direct protest from foreign governments been received, the only information being received by way of Constantinople that the French had filed a protest with the Turkish Nationalist authorities.

It is expected that the Chester oil concession will surely be brought before the Lausanne Conference, which is to convene on April 23. The United States will have representatives there fully informed as to the Administration's position, and ready to defend the interests of American nationals. Who the American representatives are to be is not yet determined. It was said at the State Department today.

It is assumed that Richard Washburn Child will return, but that he will have the assistance of other unofficial representatives who can speak with authority on this and other matters of deep interest to Americans engaged in foreign enterprises.

Meanwhile it is understood that negotiations are under way for a commercial treaty between the United States and Turkey. The fact that the concession has been granted to the American Ottoman Development Company, which includes some prominent persons but no great accumulation of wealth, has led to many inquiries as to the financial backing of the concessionaires. The Standard Oil, at first spoken of as a possible backer, was speedily eliminated; it has been rumored that the Sinclair Oil interests had a hand in the business, but this also is denied.

So far as can be learned here, the persons concerned have enough money for immediate purposes, and command sufficient confidence to get the support of large financial interests when they desire it.

FEDERAL RELATIONS ENTER RAIL INQUIRY

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Appointment of a committee on governmental relations by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States marks another step of the transportation conference machinery being set up by the chamber to work out a comprehensive policy for the railroads to cover the needs of the public, employers, and employees. George A. Post of New York City is chairman of the new committee. The committee is one of five appointed by Julius H. Barnes, president of the chamber, at the request of a meeting of business men in New York some months ago, which decided that organized business should attempt to formulate a national transportation policy. Railroad labor, agriculture, and the railroad executives are represented on each of the committees.

NEW YORK PASSES WOMAN'S PARTY BILLS

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13 (Special).—Three "equal rights" bills, sponsored by the National Woman's Party, have just been passed by both houses of the Legislature. The Assembly, concurring with the Senate, approved measures providing that females must be 18 instead of 16 to make wills of personal estate; that inheritance shall descend, without distinction of sex, according to common-law rules, and that courts shall determine what is for a child's best interest in awarding it to the custody of a parent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS ADJOURNS AFTER AN ALL-NIGHT DEBATE

Government Still Strong in Britain But Is Handicapped by the Lack of Debating Talent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 13.—The House of Commons got to work again last night in an atmosphere of calm after the storm. Nevertheless the political situation is unstable. Strong points for the Government are their completion of the scheme for Irish autonomy, their settlement of the debt question with the United States, and the progress they made toward peace with Turkey.

On the other hand, they are criticized for their weakness in dealing with such internal problems as agricultural depression, the scarcity of houses, and the lack of employment. Unlike Mr. Lloyd George again—who fell last autumn because he had brought Great Britain dangerously near to a quarrel with France and had squandered the financial resources on Socialism at home and imperialism abroad—they have pursued a safe and cautious policy which has been in the main successful.

Where they really failed has been to touch the imagination of their supporters or to awaken public enthusiasm in any direction. In Parliament where the Opposition is unusually strong in debating talent, they have

WOMEN OF NATION ADVOCATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN MINIMUM WAGE DISPUTE

Demand of States to Enact Valid Laws Grows—Supreme Court Decision Called Shocking Triumph for Reactionary Forces—Congress of Mothers Raises Protest

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 13.—The women of the Nation are divided on the question of a minimum wage law for women and minor girls. The decision of the United States Supreme Court which declares unconstitutional the law passed by Congress for the District of Columbia is condemned and upheld. One faction calls it a "step backward," the other a "step forward." Today's developments show a demand from women's organizations throughout the country for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which would give each state the right to enact a valid minimum-wage law. Such is the call issued by Miss Agnes Nestor, president of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League.

TURKS HARASSING ALLIED NATIONALS

French and Italians Subject to Persecution—Guerrilla Warfare Increases

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, April 13.—The Remo, an Italian transport, entered port yesterday from Samsun and Smyrna. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told by those on board that the French and Italians were being harassed in their enterprises and were prevented from traveling into the interior. The Remo was refused permission to unload and load at Samsun on the pretext that it was not registered with the Turkish authorities and did not conform to the new regulations.

The noted Circassian chief, Shevket Bey, formerly a major in the Turkish army, attacked Smyrna a few days ago at night time and after a fight of two hours left, having caused considerable damage. Guerrilla warfare is increasing daily. Kemalists punitive expeditions often partly or wholly join the revolutionaries and swell the number of the mutineers.

The persecutions by the Soviets of the Turk are on the increase. On traveling to or through Bolshevik territories they are subjected to minute investigation and considerable obstruction. Angora has consequently advised traveling Turks not to take the risk of touching Bolshevik territory. Turkish boats bound for Soviet ports were turned back for lacking the visa of the Bolshevik envoy at Constantinople as a reprisal for Turkish refusal to permit Bolshevik boats to enter Turkish waters until a definite arrangement had been arrived at. The gap between Turkey and Russia widens daily. Recently Turkish papers quoted the remarks of the Bolshevik Commissioner, Kalens, accusing him, that in a speech during a conference held at Baku on March 12, he attacked Turkey for not having joined with Russia at the Lausanne Conference, declaring that the small nations were unworthy of independence. Mr. Kalens' speech is intentionally distorted to give the public a pretext for the coldness and even the enmity prevailing lately between the two neighbors.

Kemal Pasha's party is displaying extraordinary activity in the coming elections. It has a list of 300 candidates. The present Opposition is endeavoring to get on the ground, rallying to itself all the discontented elements. The Armenians have been officially invited to take part. Constantinople should give five Armenian deputies.

The Turkish delegation for the Lausanne Conference will leave Angora on Saturday next. It is composed of the previous members with some slight changes. The Turkish paper Taninno criticizes its constitution, specially the presence of Risa Nur Bey, a member of the Opposition, in the delegation, and that courts shall determine what is for a child's best interest in awarding it to the custody of a parent.

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stitutional by the United States Supreme Court. We have got to afford them protection. Women worked very hard for that minimum wage law here and all over the country.

Mrs. Edward H. Bailey, president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, who has favored the minimum wage law for women, expressed her regret today at the law being declared unconstitutional in the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Willa B. Laird, president of the Chicago League of Women Voters Forum said, "I am certainly in favor of a minimum wage for women. It is not a question of equality but a matter of protecting the mothers of the nation. It seems a step in the right direction for the health of the Nation."

Pittsburgh Women Leaders

Oppose Wage Law Decision

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 12 (Special).—The decision of the United States Supreme Court, declaring the District of Columbia minimum wage law "unconstitutional" was received here regretfully by prominent Pittsburgh women. Opposition to the National Woman's Party was expressed by members of the League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania, the most outspoken being Mrs. Mary Lawrence, daughter of ex-Senator William Plummer.

Mrs. Lawrence, who is vice-president of the State League of Women Voters, said it was very unfortunate that the Supreme Court had decided against the minimum wage law, but she could not see that any women's party had much to do with it, as it had no bearing on sex equality.

Mrs. Margaret Stuart Gray, head of

the city playgrounds department, said it was absolutely necessary, however, for women that they be allowed to work more than eight hours in order to hold their positions.

"I have worked for 22 years," Mrs. Gray said, "and I have always worked more than eight hours a day. There isn't a banker, doctor, lawyer or any other man in professional industrial life that could get along with an eight-hour law governing their particular line. No woman could hold a position if she was not allowed to work the same hours as a man, but, of course, there must be some limitation for a woman that a man does not need, and, therefore, I am not in favor of the drastic idea of equality of sexes in its fullest sense."

Miss Ella Hansen of the Associated Charities, a woman of wide experience in civic affairs, said women ought to be allowed to work shorter hours than men and have lighter work at that, but ought to have the same wages in proportion to the time employed.

DRY LAWS BACKED BY WOMEN VOTERS

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a federal child labor amendment, full appropriation for the enactment of the Sheppard-Towner maternity act and the bill transferring the work of the interdepartmental social hygiene board to the Department of Justice, the social hygiene committee will study the vice repression law, the injunction and abatement law and the ouster law, which provides for the expeditious removal of officials who neglect to do their duty.

An international inquiry commission, headed by Mrs. Maud Woodworth, president of the National Woman's Party, is in connection with the congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Rome in May. Other international projects adopted by the convention were continuance of study courses, and rough tables, and the "development of methods which will help secure democratic control of international affairs and democratic control of economic and commercial policies."

Qualified School Heads

The Sterling-Behlbach bill for reclassification of salaries in the Federal Park project was made the active work of the Government efficiency department. The study features of the department are the Presidential primary, legislatures and local government, citizenship schools and classes will be continued.

The education committee was ordered to work for the selection of qualified persons only on boards of education and to study school budgets and the modern administration of a school plant. An amendment to the Packer bill making the right of investigation to the Federal Trade Commission was made the main legislative work of the committee on Living Costs. The committee will study Rockdale co-operatives and will disseminate information on the coal and food investigations.

Shop committees of workers with full representation of women on such committees will be the main work of the women in industry committee and the three projects for study will be unemployment, insurance and maternity benefits.

The achievements and objectives of the league were presented at a mass meeting last evening with Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, and Miss Julia Lathrop as the chief speakers.

Children's Rights Urged

No country fully recognizes the right of every child to education and opportunity declared Miss Julia Lathrop in her stirring appeal for the federal child labor amendment. The progress of man toward civilization traced by advancing ideals in the rights of children, she said.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Eastern and Southern: Rain late tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds, increasing Saturday.

Central: England; Rain late tonight and Saturday; no change in temperature; increasing easterly winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy; with rain and snow late tonight or Saturday; no change in temperature; increasing easterly winds.

Weather Outlook

There has been marked rise in temperature within the last 24 hours in the upper lake region and the upper Mississippi and central and lower Ohio valleys, and a decided fall in temperature over the northwestern states and in the New England states. In New England and New York cloudiness will increase and the weather become somewhat warmer Friday and on Saturday.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	44	Kansas City	50
Atlantic City	46	Memphis	52
Boston	46	Montreal	38
Buffalo	38	Nantucket	42
Calgary	28	New Orleans	46
Charleston	42	Philadelphia	46
Chicago	40	Pittsburgh	50
Denver	40	New York	40
Des Moines	38	Portland, Me.	42
Eastport	38	Portland, Ore.	42
Galveston	68	San Francisco	54
Hatfield	68	St. Louis	54
Helena	36	St. Paul	38
Jacksonville	70	Washington	48

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"REAL SCHOLARS" AIM OF COLLEGES

Wesleyan Head Says Progress of Education Is Making Change in Objective

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 12 (Special).—That American universities and colleges will ere long insist upon their graduates being "real scholars" rather than "learners of particular sciences or the art of getting a living," was the prediction of Dr. Stephen H. Olin, acting president of Wesleyan University, speaking at the annual banquet of the American Physical Education Association in Hotel Kimball last night.

If the scholar is under an eclipse at the colleges just now, Dr. Olin remarked, it is a favorable augury that the athlete, having his activities well standardized, has arisen, and added definite standards of scholarship and definite subjects of instruction.

He gave credit to colleges for their important contributions to educational progress. Of these perhaps the most important, he observed, is in the wider and closer contact established among the different educational institutions, affording a marked contrast to the isolated order that prevailed at the college generation or more ago. Dr. Olin found that interest in athletics on the part of alumni has bred a closer relationship between them and the undergraduates and so has been a force in keeping alumni interest alive in the serious interests and projects of the colleges. Despite criticism of undue prominence given to athletics in colleges, he expressed an opinion that most college students really work, though he implied that he was not in entire sympathy with some of the methods on which courses of instruction are ordered.

Pres. Carl F. Schrader presided. Following Dr. Olin's address, Dr. Dudley B. Reed, of the University of Chicago, on behalf of the association council, presented a gold watch to Dr. J. H. McCurdy of International Y. M. C. college in recognition of his services to the association.

Yesterday afternoon was devoted to sectional meetings. Papers on athletics and recreation in connection with industrial plants were presented by physical directors from different plants, and discussions followed. Dr. J. H. McCurdy spoke of "Measurable Standards in Games" and A. E. Metzendorf, Rochester, N. Y., on "The Trend of Industrial Recreation in a Modern City." The college directors section met under the leadership of Dr. Paul C. Phillips and the women's college section met with Dr. Anna Norris as chairman. Other sectional meetings are on the program for this afternoon, including that relating to women's athletics.

MUSIC

"Die Walküre"

At the repetition of Wagner's "Die Walküre" by the German Opera Company at the Boston Opera House last evening Miss Elise Wihler sang the rôle of Sieglinde. Her performance matched well that of Heinrich Knote.

HOUSE OF COMMONS ADJOURNS AFTER AN ALL-NIGHT DEBATE

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physical strength. The other relates to the extent to which they may prove able to introduce fresh talent into the Cabinet before next July, after which date the difficulty of doing so increases, since the nine months after the general election in which such changes can be made without involving by-elections will then elapse.

Should Mr. Bonar Law prove able to hold out, and should Mrs. Austen Chamberlain, Sir Robert Horne and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans be induced to enter the Cabinet, the present Government, though weak, may go on for any period up to 1927, when its mandate expires. Failing these conditions a crash may occur any time.

No other combination in the present House of Commons is in a position, however, to form a government without going to the country. The Conservatives, holding as they do 340 seats against 117 in the hands of the Liberals and 144 in those of Labor, still have an absolute majority over all other parties combined. The Liberals again are divided by mutual jealousy.

as Siegmund, and that is saying much for his filia, almost ideally, this heroic rôle. The power and beauty of his singing made one quickly cease to wish that a more youthful hero held the stage. The long and trying scene at the end of the first act was acted by them with a discretion of action and with an exaltation of song that justified gloriously the Wagnerian scheme of opera, a scheme that requires something close to greatness in the chief singers and in the conductor. Eduard Moerike again led his musicians with a painstaking reading of the score, bringing out the inner voices of the accompaniment, which is, to this story what the chorus was to the classic Greek drama. The whole performance has a quality in the relation of the tragic note that made it memorable.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS HOLD HUMANE DAY

Kindness to Animals the Theme All Over State

This is "Humane Day" in all the public schools of Massachusetts, and as a result the boys and girls of the entire State are expected to appreciate more than they ever did before what very lovable creatures the lower animals are, how important it is to treat them well and with sympathy, and how they in turn, serve man more than repaying him for whatever care is expended upon them. This is the culminating day, as it were, of "Be Kind to Animals Week."

Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, went to Western Junior High School in Somerville this morning to present three prizes which were won by pupils of that school in the society's annual poster contest, and to the Malden High School to present the five prizes that were won by the pupils there in the same contest. These posters are now on exhibition in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library where they will remain until Sunday.

Guy Richardson, secretary of the society, gave a stereopticon address on kind and unkind animals at the Brooks School, West Medford, this morning, repeating it at the Daniels School, Malden, in the afternoon. Tomorrow morning he will address some 1500 boys in the Orpheum Theater, New Bedford, and award local prizes given at the recent "Pet Show" there.

All this week groups of boys and girls with their teachers have visited the Angell Memorial Institution, headquarters of the S. P. C. A. on Longwood Avenue, Boston, where dogs, cats, horses, birds and other animals are taken for care and where the great work of that society and the American Humane Education Society are carried on. Motion picture theaters have presented slides calling attention to the purpose of "Be Kind to Animals Week."

Quite unusual and very pleasing to lovers of animals, especially dogs, is the word that comes from Vassar College that Miss Salmon of the history department is making a collection of facts about dogs to be given to the college library. It will include books, pamphlets, reprints, excerpts and clippings from books, papers and magazines. Miss Salmon already has collection numbering about 200 books or references to books about dogs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS ADJOURNS AFTER AN ALL-NIGHT DEBATE

(Continued from Page 1)

quiries between the followers of H. H. Asquith and those of David Lloyd George, while Labor is faced with basic differences of opinion in its ranks.

In the event, therefore, of the present Government finding itself at any time unable to carry on, new general elections must immediately take place. As things are at present, however, no early change is expected.

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PENSION QUESTION WILL BE STUDIED

Massachusetts Senate Allows \$25,000 for Investigation

Thorough investigation of the question of pensions, old-age and otherwise, will be made by the Massachusetts Legislature as result of the demand, more insistent this year than ever before, for the enactment of a law providing for a system of non-contributory old-age pensions.

The Senate today, by a vote of 24 to 8, approved a resolve offered by Charles H. Haysborn, Senator from Worcester, for investigation by a special commission of five to be appointed by the Governor. The study would cover "the entire problem of pensions, retirement allowances and payments in the nature of pensions" as applied to the public service or private life. The commission would inquire into the question of the number of persons affected, the probable expense, the effect upon the tax burden, the extent to which various forms of aid and subsidy now extended would be diminished by a system of old-age pensions, the workings of present pensions systems and the respective merits of contributory and non-contributory systems.

For the purpose of its inquiry, the commission is authorized to expend not more than \$25,000. It does not have to report until the first Wednesday in January, 1924, leaving the decision to the next Legislature. The oppositionists contended that \$75,000 has been expended in the last dozen years in inquiry into pensions, with no result, and that further investigation is a subterfuge and a waste of time and money. Favorable action is expected by the House on the substitute resolve.

GOVERNOR SETS FORESTATION DAYS

Need to Plant Trees and Prevent Fires Emphasized

In the hope of "stimulating greater activity to protect and to increase our forests," Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, has designated Saturday, April 28, as Arbor and Bird Day, and the week of April 22 to 28 as Forest Protection Week, calling upon the people of Massachusetts to observe them.

The Governor's proclamation declares that "it is necessary that we turn energetically to the work of reforestation in order to replenish our wasted timber lands." He urges not alone reforestation of large tracts of land but also the planting of trees, wherever possible, on small city lots. He points out that one of the outstanding results of the agricultural conference of last January was to stimulate the growing of town forest reservations, and that particular emphasis should be laid upon the necessity of arresting destruction of forest areas by fire.

In setting aside the day and the week Governor Cox recommends that they be generally observed throughout the Commonwealth by the planting of trees, shrubs and vines. This work may well be done, not only on Arbor and Bird Day, but throughout the season of planting. Let the children in the schools become interested in this helpful and pleasant work, so that they may better understand nature and more deeply appreciate the beauty of the great outdoors in which they have had a part in creating and preserving.

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FRENCH PRESIDENT ASSAILED IN PRESS; REPUBLIC DIVIDED

(Continued from Page 1)

to have revealed moderate thought in many unsuspected places. However, there is some reaction, and there seems less chance of generous offers or initial steps being taken than before. The Belgians naturally ask whether the French Government intends to continue the Loucheur-Bonar Law conversations in the form of an official communication. It is understood that Mr. Bonar Law, the British Prime Minister, when he received the visit from the French emissary, believed him to be a fully authorized Ambassador. He asked for an official communication from M. Poincaré, confirming M. Loucheur's suggestions.

There was, on the part of M. Loucheur, the intention to return as the bearer of such a note. But circumstances changed and M. Poincaré appeared to become an opponent to this method of negotiating with London before Berlin surrendered. It was objected that M. Loucheur had promised to listen and not to talk. It would appear that, carried away by his own enthusiasm, M. Loucheur talked rather than listened. It is held that there is no new fact which would justify the opening of new conversations with England. But apart from such explanation, the subject raises that of a settlement which France and Belgium is willing to accept. It may be impossible to discuss a settlement with London, but there should be an understanding between Paris and Brussels.

Mr. Theunis is anxious to arrive at an agreement with France on these matters, but there are Belgians who think that nothing should be done without the presence of British representatives, and would have a Franco-British accord. The French plan in so far as it exists, though subject to modifications, has often been given by Theunis in the past. The French share is 36,000,000 gold marks, and, provided France is paid this amount, the Government is prepared to allow anything to happen to the rest.

There must, however, be added to the French demands, the repair of the devastated regions in Italy, Rumania and Yugoslavia, besides the Belgian priority of claims at the cost of the occupation armies. The French would have the annuities raised by loans in successive years. Some of the C. bonds may be used to purchase concessions of coal mines. As there is payment, occupation will be reduced, but before it entirely disappears there must be an international gendarmerie to survey the strategic railways and to guarantee France against aggression.

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SHIP SALE RULING OF NATION EVADED BY RUM-RUNNERS

(Continued from Page 1)

with misconduct that is fast tiring Nassau, and even the merchants who have profited so greatly by the connivance of the rum-runner and the bootlegger and their lavish expenditure of money gained through the practice of crime are saying that things are going too far on the island.

The rum-runners and bootleggers have favorite hotels in Nassau. Some houses, indeed, refuse to admit men as guests who come from the United States to buy and smuggle goods back into a friendly country. The presence of the bootlegger has blasted where it has been. There are 25 churches in Nassau and thoughtful men have told The Christian Science Monitor representative that some day the people of the churches will awaken to their power and to their responsibility and wipe out forever the rum traffic from the pretty semitropical island, even though it may mean a return to aial growing, sponge fishing and tomato farming.

MEASURE PROPOSES WORLD WAR HALL

Establishment of a memorial hall in the Massachusetts State House, in which will be gathered memorials to the service of soldiers and sailors in the World War, would be carried forward by a special commission under a bill urged today before the committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. The proposal for such a memorial contemplates the construction of a lobby on the third floor between the Executive Department and the Senate.

AMHERST TO HAVE GUESTS

AMHERST, Mass., April 12 (Special).—Amherst College will entertain three European students on April 25 to 27. They are members of a party of six which is touring American colleges under the auspices of the National Student Forum. The guests will be Piet Roset of the Practical Idealists Association; Hans Tiesler, a young German workman, and Jorgen Holck, a Dane from the student settlement.

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SCANDINAVIAN FELLOWSHIPS ARE GIVEN TO 18 AMERICANS

Nine Students Go to Sweden, Five to Norway, Four to Denmark—Poulson Foundation Gives \$1000 Each

Fourteen scholars representing colleges and universities from every part of the United States were selected exchange fellows of the American-Scandinavian Foundation by a committee of 10 members which met in Boston, it is announced today. Nine of the fellows are to be sent to Sweden, five to Norway, and four to Denmark. Stipends of at least \$1000 each are given them and they are expected to remain abroad for one year. The exchange of fellows between the United States and Scandinavia is one of the chief functions of the foundation which aims to promote greater intercourse and good will between the United States and the countries concerned. It was founded in 1911 by the late Niels Poulsen, a Brooklyn citizen of Danish birth, and incorporated "for supporting all forms of educational intercourse between the United States and Denmark, Norway and Sweden." In the organization of the institution the core is a body of self-perpetuating trustees originally named by the founder, who have control of all the funds.

Twenty Fellows Exchanged
As a result of the activities of the foundation 20 American fellows go to the Scandinavian countries each year and as many come from overseas for study in American institutions. Prof. William Hovgaard, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is chairman of the American committee that makes the selections. He is one of the four American educators identified with the movement from its inception, as charter members of the board of control. The fellows chosen by his committee are as follows:

Ernest Lee Anthony, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of West Virginia, who will study co-operative agriculture; Allan Loraine Carter, University of Pennsylvania, who will study philology at the University of Copenhagen; Halfdan J. Gregerson of Leland Stanford Jr. University, who will study atomic structure with Prof. Niels Bohr. All these fellows go to Denmark.

The following five will go to Norway: Miss Borghild M. Dahl of Columbia University and the University of Minnesota, who will study sociology at the University of Christiania; Henning Larsen, of Luther College and Princeton University, who will study Old Norse; Gunnar J. Malmgren, of Luther College, who will assemble for the Carnegie Institution of Washington archive records of Scandinavian-American relations; Olaf N. Rove, University of Wisconsin, who will study geology at University of Christiania; and Nils M. Yrve, University of Minnesota, who will study philosophy.

Special Students to Sweden
Those being sent to Sweden are John Howard Allison of Yale and the University of Minnesota, who will study forestry; John A. Anderson, University of Wisconsin, who will study fermentation as applied to agriculture; Henry Ives Baldwin, of Yale who will study forestry; Harry Key

LABOR CLINGS TO CAPITAL LEVY AS OUTLOOK BRIGHTENS IN BRITAIN

No Illusions Entertained About Immediate Prospects, but Party Keeps Steadily at Work

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 27.—The swing of the British political pendulum is toward Labor, and the members of this party feel hopeful that office will eventually come to them. Their confidence is reflected in a statement made by John Robinson, chairman of the Scottish Labor group, on the subject of the recent acceptance by Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, of an invitation to dine with the King. "Part of the duties of the leader of the Opposition," Mr. Robinson said, is "to be in the closest touch possible with the authority with whom the leaders will be in contact when the Opposition becomes the Government." This is significant, since Labor, as the predominant partner in the Opposition in the British Parliament, as now constituted, would have an opportunity to assume office if the present Government were defeated.

The Labor Party, nevertheless, has no illusions as to its present prospects. Inquiries at Labor headquarters here show that the party organizers, while claiming that the Government has had a bad set-back, fully recognize that Labor is still a very long way off from delivering a coup de grace. They talk about a possible election three years hence, and admit that the Conservatives should be able to go on for at least that period, provided such independent members as Austen Chamberlain, Sir Robert Horne, Sir Worthington-Evans, and Earl Birkenhead rejoin the Cabinet.

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development of existing ones, are due largely to the growth of science, thus securing employment and the welfare of the whole community being advanced. It is doubtful whether even yet it has been realized how completely this country would have been at the mercy of our antagonists in the late war had it not been for the research work done by our scientific men before the war and during its course. I desire to mark my sense of the value of research to the community by offering, as a gift to the Royal Society, \$100,000, to be used as capital or income for the purposes of the society, as the council may think fit, because I recognize that conditions alter so materially from time to time that in order to secure the greatest possible benefit from such a fund, it must be administered with unfettered discretion by the best people from time to time available. Care must, of course, be taken that a gift from the fund shall in no case lessen any Government grant.

I should like to record my firm conviction that a patriotic citizen cannot give money, or leave a his death, to better advantage than towards the development of science, upon which the industrial success of the country so largely depends.

The statement of the Engineering Foundation, which, under the leadership of Charles F. Rand of New York, is fostering a Nation-wide research program in co-operation with universities and other agencies, pointed out that another notable advance was marked by the \$4,000,000 gift of Arthur H. Fleming of Pasadena to the California Institute of Technology. Mr. Fleming's contribution was made to promote scientific research, particularly in physics and chemistry.

Director Alfred D. Pinn of the Engineering Foundation stressed the necessity of diverting philanthropy to research work so that the Foundation may broaden its helpfulness to the engineers of the country and through them to its many industries.

FINNISH FUNDING TERMS RATIFIED

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 13.—Advices have been received by the Treasury Department that the Finnish Parliament has ratified the terms for funding the debt of Finland to the United States, as tentatively agreed upon between the American World War Debt Funding Commission and the Finnish Ministry of Finance. A meeting will be held in a few days between the Minister and Debt Commission to arrange for affixing of signatures to the agreement.

The Finnish debt to the United States is within a few thousands of \$9,000,000. The rate of interest on the unpaid amount up to December 15, 1922, is reduced from five per cent to 4 1/2 per cent. The portion of the loan in excess of \$9,000,000 is payable at once. The Finnish government, while the rest is to be funded as a long term loan. The rate of interest during the first 10 years, reckoned from December 15, 1922 will be 3 per cent and thereafter until the debt is repaid 3 1/2 per cent. Interest is payable half yearly.

DRY FORCE MAKES RECORD IN ARRESTS

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 11.—All records for arrests were broken by the mobile force of general prohibition agents during the month of March, according to an announcement made today by E. C. Yellowley, chief of the general prohibition agents, on this, the first anniversary of the organization of "prohibition rovers."

Twenty-two brewery cases were made, or four more than were made during the previous month. Four of these were said to have been made in the New York-New Jersey division, six in the Western Pennsylvania division, and six in the Illinois-Wisconsin-Michigan division. During March the mobile force made 1623 arrests, or 600 more than in any other month since its organization.

"A year ago the force comprised less than 250; today it is almost double that number and more than double in efficiency and productivity," said Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner.

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EVENTS LEADING UP TO ALLIED ACCORD

Developments in Ruhr Situation
Gradually Tending Toward
an Understanding

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 13.—Particularly in view of the Franco-Belgian Conference taking place in Paris today, considerable interest attaches to the conversation between Mr. Bonar Law and the French Ambassador last night.

No official information was permitted to leak out, but there is reasonable ground to assume that the discussion centered upon certain aspects of Louis Loucheur's visit, which it is now clear was at least semi-official in the full sense of the word.

M. Loucheur came over expecting to find the atmosphere charged with hostility to France. Instead he discovered real sympathy with his ambition to obtain reparations and security alike, the opposition being to the ways and means employed, rather than the objects in view. Thus the pendulum has swung back quickly. The former Minister publicly advertised the favorable impressions he had received, and having himself fathered a plan for the evacuation of the Ruhr, he is now, perhaps, naturally concluded that the two governments could speedily be brought into line.

In any case his optimism provoked a number of misconceptions in France, principally that which suggested that Great Britain was prepared to reverse its attitude toward the Ruhr adventure.

M. Loucheur appears to some extent to have left the two governments guessing. He found Mr. Bonar Law prepared to admit that since the Allies had gone into the Ruhr it was not to be expected that they would retire until they had obtained satisfactory terms from Germany with guarantees of their execution.

Raymond Poincaré doubtless wishes to ascertain exactly how this affects his declaration not to completely evacuate the Ruhr until his claims are fully liquidated. It is curious how values change with time. The rights and wrongs of the occupation itself are now scarcely discussed and evacuation becomes the all-important topic of the moment.

It is presumable that Great Britain, faced with a fait accompli, will favor a definite schedule of progressive withdrawal, but there is no probability of a change in its general attitude of benevolent neutrality. Mr. Bonar Law's declaration on this issue will doubtless affect M. Poincaré's attitude at today's conference with the Belgians and influence his forthcoming speech at Dunkirk. But on the other hand, Mr. Bonar Law is seeking of official confirmation of the ideas espoused by M. Loucheur. They undoubtedly represent a rapprochement between the views of the two governments, but nothing can be done until there is received the backing of the French cabinet.

I believe the French Ambassador was pressed to make a definite declaration at this point, but M. Poincaré is a man of stubborn character, even when it is a question of cutting losses or reaching an advantageous compromise. Hence a certain maneuvering for position is going on. Mr. Bonar Law's request was not gratified yesterday and information reaches me to the effect that French official circles consider such a declaration to be useless until Britain meets the French views on what is now regarded as the fundamental issue, namely, that the occupation of the Ruhr shall continue until the German indemnity is fully paid. This is regarded as a necessary preliminary to the restoration of the allied front.

All this suggests that another im-

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passage has been reached, but there are many indications of developments gradually leading up to a general allied understanding. It is worth remembering that the French elections are due little more than six months hence, when the Bloc National may find themselves in a minority or a greatly decreased majority. Thus at least in a way it is desirable that M. Poincaré should seek a satisfactory way out from the dilemma in the near future.

ASTRONOMER CALLS EINSTEIN PLAGIARIST

Captain See, U. S. N., Says
Soldier Real Author of Formula—Theory "Untenable"

VALLEJO, Cal., April 13 (By The Associated Press)—Capt. T. J. See, U. S. N., astronomer at the Mare Island Navy Yard here, in a statement denouncing Prof. Albert Einstein as an imitator and spreader of untenable theories, expresses regret at the action of Dr. W. W. Campbell, director of Lick Observatory, in announcing Wednesday that he had confirmed the Einstein theory of relativity in so far as it concerned the bending of star rays.

"I value highly the work of the Lick Observatory," said Captain See, "but I regret to see it issue statements to the press which lend support to the discredited doctrine of relativity than which a greater piece of humbuggery has not appeared in any age."

The celebrated English physicist, Henry Cavendish (1731-1810), calculated the effect of Newton's theory that the corpuscles of light are bent toward the sun in passing near it; and in 1801, Dr. J. von Soldner, a German physicist of eminence in his day, actually derived the formula recently used by Einstein. This was 122 years ago. Einstein never once mentions Soldner in his writings. This is bad enough, but the worst is yet to come.

It has been shown by Prof. Dr. E. Rehder, director of the Imperial Physical and Technical Institute of Berlin (a position first filled by Helmholtz) and by Prof. P. Leonard, of Heidelberg, winner of the Nobel Prize in physics, that Soldner omitted a certain factor in his formula of 1801, which error Einstein also copied when he appropriated the Einstein-Soldner formula in the Einstein paper of 1911. In a subsequent paper to the Berlin Academy of Sciences, 1915, Einstein camouflaged this fraud as best he could, yet could not prevent its discovery and exposure by Professors Leonard and Heidelberg, Gehrcke, of Berlin, and Westin of Stockholm. Professor Westin charges Einstein with downright plagiarism, saying:

"From these facts the conclusion seems inevitable that Einstein cannot be regarded as a scientist of real note. He is not an honest investigator." Thus Westin protested to the directorate of the Nobel Foundation against the reward of Einstein.

In considering the Newton-Von Soldner refraction of starlight from the eclipse in Australia, the value of the eclipse observations is recognized, but the refraction of the starlight redounds to the credit of Newton-Soldner, not of Einstein.

I believe the French Ambassador was pressed to make a definite declaration at this point, but M. Poincaré is a man of stubborn character, even when it is a question of cutting losses or reaching an advantageous compromise. Hence a certain maneuvering for position is going on. Mr. Bonar Law's request was not gratified yesterday and information reaches me to the effect that French official circles consider such a declaration to be useless until Britain meets the French views on what is now regarded as the fundamental issue, namely, that the occupation of the Ruhr shall continue until the German indemnity is fully paid. This is regarded as a necessary preliminary to the restoration of the allied front.

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Intermediate Stop at New York, Wasting 30 to 48 Hours,
to Be Avoided by Cunard Ships

An improved, direct, Boston-Queenstown mail service with no intermediate stop at New York, that will put Boston from 30 to 48 hours nearer Great Britain in mail deliveries, will be inaugurated when the Carmania, of the Cunard Company, now on the high seas with 190 sacks of New England mail, docks at Pier 3, East Boston Saturday, is expected to arrive in Boston Sunday morning.

The new mail service to Boston marks the transfer of larger and speedier vessels to the direct New England-Great Britain steamship route. Following the Carmania's arrival, there will be three regular arrivals a month. It is hoped that the whole mail service to Boston from Great Britain can be speeded up by these deliveries, even though a majority of the mail still comes via New York. By intelligent use of the service, and the dispatch of mail from England according to the fastest route offers each week, Boston postal officials believe this city will have a service improved 50 per cent.

Boston Mail for some time occasionally has been sent direct to Great Britain on the slower boats previously in service here, but British authorities have been slow to utilize the route, though urged to do so by local officials, who have pointed out in correspondence that even with slower boats, Boston mail could often be got to city postal boxholders quicker than when carried 200 miles further by the New York route, unloaded, sorted, and returned to Boston.

New York, Mr. Barrett of the foreign department, Boston post office, points out, is a day's trip further from England than Boston, so far as mail is concerned. Mail sent there suffers a duplication of unloading and delivery. Under favorable conditions, he says, 48 hours may be saved in deliveries under direct shipment. For example, New York boats leaving Plymouth one Saturday and arriving the next, may

unload and sort mail Sunday, which will get to Boston during Monday, possibly with delivery delayed until Tuesday. By the direct service, on the other hand, mail arriving Saturday night may be in the hands of post office boxholders on Sunday morning.

The transfer of three sister ships of 20,000 tons each to replace the 15,000-ton vessels previously on the Boston, Halifax, Liverpool route, is the occasion of the new service. These ships are the Laconia, Scythia, and Samaria of the Cunard Line, whose trips will continue through November. The Carmania, which is helping out on the first trip, will go down to New York after unloading 1000 passengers and its mail in Boston. After a quick stop there, it will return to Boston and make the trip from here to Queenstown, starting April 22. Boston business firms which have dealings with England, particularly in the textile, leather and kindred trades, are expected to be the ones who will most appreciate the rapid mail deliveries.

Famous Teams — "Ham and eggs; fifty-fifty; pick and shovel; man and wife"—Bread and

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And speaking of the team fifty-fifty, Nucoa goes fifty-fifty with you on price—costs just half as much as the highest priced spread and adds the other fifty to the Quality of foods served.

N. B. Try creamed onions a la Nucoa—making the cream sauce by creaming a heaping tablespoonful of Nucoa with one of flour—add a cup of milk, cream to smoothness over a slow fire. You'll find Nucoa cream sauce so rich, yet most delicate you've ever tried.

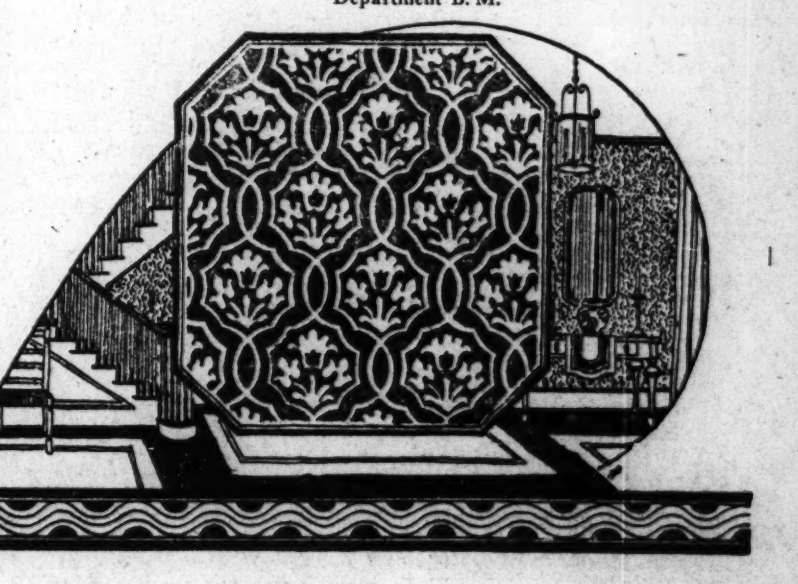
Even the walls of the entrance hall can welcome your guests

OF all the rooms in the house, the hall is the most apt to be neglected. Yet, the first impression of a home is gained in the entrance hall. It is an index to the kind of people who live there. Unusual care should be given to the selection of the decorations—especially those of the walls—that they impart an atmosphere of cordial welcome and hospitality.

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NEW TAX REFORM
PROGRAM OUTLINEDNew Hampshire House Begins
Consideration of Bills for
Additional Revenue

CONCORD, N. H., April 13 (Special)—New Hampshire House of Representatives began consideration yesterday of the taxation and revenue reform bills which have been agreed upon by Administration leaders. The House has already voted to abolish the women's poll tax and prohibit hereafter all exemptions from taxation for manufacturing industries.

It is now proposed to levy an inheritance tax of 2 per cent on direct heirs, 6 per cent on collateral heirs, and 10 per cent on all other heirs. This will be in substitution for the present graduated inheritance tax of from 1 per cent upon direct heirs and 5 per cent and upwards on collateral and other heirs, which was declared unconstitutional by the New Hampshire Supreme Court in its recent reply to the legislative questionaire on taxation.

State Made an Heir

It is also planned to make the State an heir in all estates of over \$50,000 and the amount of the State's inheritance will be graduated from 1 1/2 per cent, in the cases of estates of from \$50,000 to \$100,000; 2 per cent in estates of from \$100,000 to \$250,000; and 3 per cent in estates of over \$250,000. This State inheritance will be in addition to the inheritance tax mentioned above.

There will be levied upon whole-sale of gasoline a 1-cent a gallon tax. Purchasers for non-transportation purposes will receive rebate slips entitling them to a refund of the tax upon presentation of the slips at the state treasury. The tax will be applied to highway expenses. There will be no reduction in motor vehicle registration fees.

To get an income tax on intangibles, it is proposed to repeal the tax on the principal of bonds and money and interest and substitute therefore a tax on the income from interest and dividends to be locally assessed and collected at the same rate as the tax on other taxable property, which in this State averages 2 1/2 per cent.

Savings Bank Tax

The savings bank tax of 1/4 of 1 per cent on the principal of deposits will be reduced one-third and will be hereafter the same as in Massachusetts, 1/8 of 1 per cent, according to the plan.

The general effect of the entire program is not expected to be a loss to the cities and towns and the abolition of the direct tax on the principal of bonds will be another loss. These two, it is hoped, will be made up by the income tax on intangibles.

The total taxes are not expected to result in enough increased revenue to make up for the loss of women's poll taxes, there will be no relief to the present taxpayers and no reduction in the state tax, in the opinion of legislative observers.

DELAY RECOMMENDED
IN PRISON MEASURE

After having given further study to the measure, following its recommendation, the Committee on State Administration of the Massachusetts Legislature has reported in favor of referring to the next annual session the petition of the Massachusetts Civic League for a system of classification, examination and treatment of prisoners. Abner P. Rice, Senator from Newton, and Representatives Susan W. Fitzgerald of Boston and Joseph L. Larson of Everett dissent from the report.

The measure has the active support of those interested in penal reform. It has also the active opposition of the politically powerful county organizations, who see in the measure an attempt to take away their control of county penal institutions. An active contest over the measure is expected in the Legislature.

FOOD PROBLEMS
COUNCIL FAVORED

Food problems and the relation of agriculture to the industrial future of Massachusetts, were discussed by Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce held at the Boston City Club yesterday. About 50 directors from various parts of the State were elected at the business meeting. Dr. Butterfield urged the appointment of a Massachusetts Food Supply Council to study food problems and educate public opinion.

After luncheon there was a special

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WOMEN PLEAD
FOR DRY ACTIONCambridge Federation Urges Use
of U. S. Navy

That Cambridge women are out for thorough enforcement of prohibition is evidenced by a letter which the North Cambridge Federation of Women's Church Societies has sent to President Harding asking that the United States Navy be employed at once to rid American waters of rum-runners. This action is in line with the appeal of Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, made to the President urging an executive order calling upon all branches of the Government to co-operate in the suppression of liquor smuggling.

The federation has also dispatched a letter to Robert P. Bushnell, assistant District Attorney of the Superior Court, East Cambridge, where a ring of liquor smugglers is at present being trailed down, thanking him for asking a jail sentence recently for a notorious bootlegger. This action, members of the federation feel, was a brave attempt to establish in the Superior Court a precedent which would supplant the present practice of giving \$100 fines to men appearing for the first time for violation of the liquor laws. The letter reads:

"We are convinced that small fines, ranging from \$50 to \$200, can never give us a clean Cambridge or a clean State. The time has come to face facts, and we commend you for daring to be a pioneer in a procedure that surely must come if we are to receive what we, as taxpayers, are entitled to, protection from criminals."

FOUR VAIL MEDALS
GIVEN EMPLOYEES

Vail medals, in bronze, have been awarded by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to four employees in recognition of unusual acts of service during 1922. Illustrating the high public service ideals which Theodore N. Vail's and which it is the purpose of the Bell System to perpetuate.

New England's recipients are Elizabeth M. Loneragan, evening chief operator at Lawrence, Mass.; Olga T. Wogander, evening chief operator at Lowell, Mass.; Flora B. Bronck, supervisor in the Beach office, Boston; and Marshall A. Oliver, line foreman, Biddeford, Me.

Rare New England Antiques
Enrich Society's CollectionPhotographs Depicting Exploits of Hannah Dustin and
Leaded Glass Sashes Among "Finds"

Gifts to the society of many valuable articles dating from early New England days were reported at the April board of trustees meeting of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities held Wednesday afternoon in the Harrison Gray Otis house at 2 Lynde Street, which dates from 1795.

The growth of the society's museum has been phenomenal, and makes the society's collections of truly permanent value to New England. Among a few of the finer articles may be mentioned two of the splendid, large old-fashioned, shell-back combs, used in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. These came as gifts from which Mary M. and Helen A. Brooks of Boston. The combs were originally worn in Salem.

Nineteenth Century Fans
Of great interest also are two fans received from Mrs. George T. Cobb of Cambridge. Both of them were probably brought from Europe in the first half of the nineteenth century by Isaac Smith. Captain Smith was a persistent collector, for he brought from Russia a fine set of trepalcet tiles for use in his Malden house, and one of these showing "the yoked dog," is also presented by Mrs. Cobb.

Of children's apparel several interesting pieces were received from Mrs. Cobb and Miss Frances G. Curtis of Boston. The only pieces of wall paper received last month were from Mr. E. A. Huebener, and nothing is known of the house they came from.

Dolls Attract Attention
The Aspinwall and Goddard families are represented in gifts from Miss

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JAIL FOR DRY LAW
VIOLATORS SOUGHTAnti-Saloonist Leader at W. C.
T. U. Conference Points at
Inefficacy of Fines

WORCESTER, Mass., April 13 (Special)—"All proper efforts should be made to convince our judges of the need for jail sentences," said Arthur J. Davis, regional superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, in an address yesterday at the regional conference of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union at Trinity Church. To fine a rum runner or still operator, who nets from his business several thousand dollars per week, the paltry sum of \$50 or \$100 will never cure him of his lawless habits. Recently Judge Morris, who has been sitting in the Federal Court in Boston, has imposed a number of jail sentences. The wholesome effect of this action will be felt throughout the State."

Continuing, Mr. Davis said: "The time has come when the searchlight of publicity should be thrown upon those persons who are chiefly responsible for the violations of the National Prohibition Act. So long as in important districts there sits at the gateway of justice any United States commissioner who temperamentally is unfit for any judicial office, who is erratic and at times violent, who makes no secret of his hostility to the Eighteenth Amendment, and his contempt for many of those who are endeavoring to enforce the law, who, at times, seems more concerned with safeguarding and protecting the alleged rights of a lawless rum runner or bootlegger, rather than with enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment, so long will enforcement be inadequate. The time has come when an outraged citizenship is justified in demanding that such situations be remedied."

The selfish rich, who purchase liquor from the bootlegger, are even more to be censured than the despised alien who, following the age-long custom of his race, makes, for his own use, a small quantity of wine.

No law-abiding citizen can choose the laws he will obey and those he will not obey. The higher the individual in the social and business life, the greater the responsibility that should be attached when he brazenly violates the law of the land.

For greater efficiency of prohibition enforcement because of an increasing sense of individual responsibility in upholding the law was the encouraging report made by the opening speakers at the conference. From cities and towns all over the district leaders brought encouragement for their associates.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president of the National W. C. T. U., in addressing the conference, said there was an encouraging improvement in the enforcement of the prohibition throughout the country, but "until the

American people cease to be too respectable to report known instances of such lawbreaking as selling in cafes and supposedly soft drink parlors to the proper authorities, they need expect only half efficient enforcement of the Volstead Act.

J. Weston Allen, former Attorney-General of Massachusetts, declared that it is entirely possible to reasonably enforce the prohibition amendment. He said it is being given better support at the public conscience is aroused to the need of facing the issue. Mrs. Ella Aldrich Gleason and Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes were other speakers.

Smith College Girls
Named as 'Grass Cops'Twenty-Four "Husky" Keep
Trespassers Off Green

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 13 (Special)—"Keep Off the Grass" signs at Smith College have been replaced by far less passive administrators of the law. Each spring demands a green campus, and a green campus free from irregular paths demands grass cops. Twenty-four "husky" girls have been selected, six from each class, and these twenty-four girls are endowed each with a shrill whistle, a badge, and the privilege of "blowing a trespasser off the green." These are the "cops." They are carefully and efficiently organized under Helen Payson '23 of Portland, Me., captain. Those selected from the class of 1923 are:

Miriam Conklin of Hutchinson, Kan.; Jane Cassidy of Norwich, Conn.; Virginia Forbes of Evanston, Ill.; Harriet Menal of Northampton, Mass.; Dorothy Woods of Hatfield, Mass.; From the class of 1924: Dorothy Claggett of St. Louis, Mo.; Anna De Lancey of Waterbury, Conn.; Marion Hall of Brookline, Mass.; Elizabeth Hazen of New York, N. Y.; Grace Lowe of Swampscott, Mass.; From the class of 1925: Margaret Dewey of Minneapolis, Minn.; Dorothy Dunning of Vineland, N. J.; Martha Hooker of Arlington, Mass.; Elizabeth Mellon of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Helen Sargent of Brookline, Mass.; Nancy Templeton of Waterbury, Conn.; From the class of 1926: Mary Chute of Boston, Mass.; Mary De Coningh of Chicago, Ill.; Margaret De Lay of Winnetka, Ill.; Marion Kelley of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alice Trask of New York, N. Y.

FOUR GIRLS MADE
GOLDEN EAGLETSOne Scout Troop Gives Four
Members to High Rank

For the first time in the history of Girl Scout work in Massachusetts, four members of one Girl Scout troop simultaneously arrived at the Golden Eagle rank, the highest attainable in the organization, in a ceremony which took place this afternoon at the Girls' Latin School. The four members of Troop 11 who qualified for this rank on this occasion are Marjorie Leatherbee, Catherine Clarke, her sister, Lois Clarke, and Vinnie Ester Lindergren.

In order to qualify for this rank, each of the four scouts studied and passed examinations in 21 subjects, of which 15 were required, including athletics, child care, citizenship, cooking, dressmaking, economics, home making, business practice, laundering, pioneering, and zoology. In addition to these required subjects, the scouts also passed elective subjects such as signalling, path finding, swimming, instrumental music, craftsmanship and military, electricity, handy woman, canning, sailing, photography, and flower finding. The medals were presented by Mrs. Edward F. Stevens of Wellesley, acting commissioner for the Metropolitan Boston Girl Scout division. It is a further distinction of the troop that it now contains seven of the nine scouts in Boston who have attained to golden eagle rank.

Eleanor G. May, consisting of white silk slippers, wooden-jointed doll, French doll, green-silk sunshade, loaf-sugar cutters, etc. An equally interesting lot from Mrs. F. P. McClelland of Andover represents the Walcott, Derby, Appleton and McClelland families, and consists of a miscellaneous lot of household articles and pieces of clothing. Among the best of these are two samplers wrought by Marianne B. Derby and Elizabeth B. Walcott. Dresses of Martha Pickman Walcott and Anstias Derby were presented by Miss Martha Paekard of Andover.

Of the long list of articles received from the estate of Dennison Rogers Slade two are of outstanding importance, namely, leaded glass sashes of diamond-shaped lights of glass set in lead. One of these windows has its wooden sash but the other lacks it. These are among the rare exhibits to be found in New England museums.

The gifts to the library were too many to mention, but among the best were a splendid lot of mid-nineteenth century photographs from Mr. Newell A. Thompson. An equally fine collection from Mr. E. W. B. Taylor of Haverhill graphically illustrates in a series of 45 photographs the entire history of Hannah Dustin's exploit in dispatching the Indians who had taken her prisoner.

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DRY ENFORCEMENT
LAXITY IS CHARGEDAnti-Saloon Official Goes Before
Springfield Police Board
With Affidavits

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 13 (Special)—William M. Forgrave, Anti-Saloon League superintendent for this district, met the police commission in police headquarters here yesterday afternoon in response to an invitation that came to him as a development in the campaign in which he has had the police under fire for lax enforcement of law. To the conference he brought 36 affidavits and other information obtained by his investigators.

At the interview, which was private, Mr. Forgrave said to have read portions of the affidavits, including designations of locations alleged to be the scenes of law violations. He said that his investigators' affidavits show they purchased liquor in 27 places, found one or more intoxicated persons in 12 places, were told by proprietors or employees in six places they were paying protection money, and in 10 places found gambling going on two days' work.

Later Mr. Forgrave said he considered his conference with the police commission very satisfactory and that he had agreed, as he had at all times said he would, to co-operate with them for better enforcement of the liquor laws. He agreed to turn over all his evidence against the various illicit liquor sellers and gambling dives as well, but must continue to refuse to divulge the names of his investigators that they might be used for prosecution purposes.

Discussion aroused by Mr. Forgrave's address to the Federated Men's Clubs of Springfield Churches, in which he called on District Attorney Charles H. Wright to proceed against liquor offenders, winning a report from Mr. Wright last night, when he put out a prepared statement asserting a desire to enforce all laws and denouncing persons failing to produce evidence in their possession that might lead to the conviction of wrongdoers.

TEXTILE WORKERS
EMPOWER OFFICIALS

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 12—Officials of the Textile Council, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, made public today resolutions adopted by the council last night asking the international union officers for assistance in getting unorganized textile operatives here into the union, with a view to making an effort to have the 48-hour week restored in the mills. The council voted to leave in the hands of the international officers the naming of a date in the near future upon which the mills will be asked to reduce the working hours from 54 to 48 and to grant an advance in wages in addition to the 12 1/2 per cent increase which will go into effect on April 30.

STATE COMMITTEES
FAVOR THREE BILLS

Sitting briefly today, the Massachusetts House of Representatives disposed of routine business and received several committee reports. Ought to pass was reported by the Committee on Judiciary on the bill to establish the salaries of the justices of the Supreme Court and to restore

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their retirement allowances, and a similar report was received on the resolve extending the time in which the special commission studying higher education and the question of a State University for Massachusetts has to make its report. A favorable report was received on a resolve for a special commission to revise the Boston City Charter.

PEACE IS CALLED
DUTY TO FUTUREMust Alleviate Reconstruction
Burden, Women Are Told

Declaring that a new code of international relations and dealings, to which the United States is a party, must be established, Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson of Cambridge, in an address last night before the Woman's Club of Newton Upper Falls, pointed out that "the highest duty of a citizen is to form an opinion, and help mold public opinion until it becomes powerful and operative."

Mrs. Johnson declared that the nations of the world have now come to a parting of the ways. The old path of war is not regarded as a safe and inevitable route, as it used to be. A new road called international co-operation has been opened up, and, while its surface is not yet perfect, it promises to relieve the traffic over the old road. Mrs. Johnson appealing particularly to women's responsibility, said:

It is incumbent upon us now that we have the power and duty of citizenship to exert our influence for peace. We must study the problem with all the intelligence and devotion we have. We must look at international problems not as of our generation, but in the light of generations to come. Our generation has through this war added a back-breaking burden upon the next two or three generations. No nation is free from blame. No nation can settle future problems and determine policies alone. It is to be a joining of all for the good of all.

EDITORIAL BOARD NAMED

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 13 (Special)—Elections to the editorial board of the Mount Holyoke News, the college weekly, for the academic year 1923-1924, have just been completed. The new members of the board are as follows: Editor-in-chief, Dorothy C. Freese, '24, Bangor, Me.; Managing editor, Katharine E. Knapp, '25, Auburndale, Mass.; Senior literary editors, Emily S. Klapp, '24, Lowell, Mass.; Helen M. Wieman, '24, Bristol, Conn.; Junior literary editors, Helen L. Davis, '25, Hudson Falls, N. Y.; Grace L. Moore, '25, St. Augustine, Fla.; Emma L. Patterson, '25, Windham, N. Y.; Dorothy A. Rogers, '25, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GIRL SCOUT BUGLERS TO MEET
Girl Scout buglers, drummers and drum majors, from all over Massachusetts, will meet at the First Corps Cadets Armory on Columbus Avenue, tomorrow for preliminary practice in anticipation of the annual state review in the Boston Arena on May 12, when champions will be chosen for the coming year.

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WAR MEMORIAL
IN BASIN FAVOREDChamber of Commerce Would
Build on Island at the
Harvard Bridge

What is described as the "long-overdue war memorial" to the soldiers, sailors and marines of Massachusetts, should be erected on an island in the Charles River Basin at the Harvard Bridge, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, whose committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs has just submitted its recommendations to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Such a memorial, according to the chamber, "should be conceived and constructed primarily for the purpose of commemoration; utilitarian purposes should be secondary."

In reference to the proposed reconstruction of the Harvard Bridge, the Chamber advised that the two projects must coincide architecturally. "The necessity of reconstructing the bridge," according to the Chamber, "gives an exceptional opportunity to join the two together."

The requirements for a proper memorial "seem to be met admirably," believes the Chamber, by the plan submitted in 1920 by the Mayor's Committee on Proposed Memorial to Boston's Soldiers, Sailors and Marines. "We propose that it be adopted as the long-overdue war memorial of the Commonwealth."

ONE-TRIAL MEASURE
REPORTED TO SENATE

In the interests of relieving the congested dockets and defeating the practice of appealing cases for the purpose of delaying sentence, the Committee on Judiciary of the Massachusetts Legislature today reported favorably on a bill providing that defendants in criminal cases be given one trial rather than two. The change was recommended by the judiciary commission and by J. Weston Allen, former Attorney-General.

Under the measure, as reported in the Senate today, a person arraigned in the lower court shall be asked whether he waives trial by jury. If trial in the lower court is accepted it will proceed, and right of review of the judgment by an appellate division of the lower court is allowed. If jury trial is desired no hearing is held in the lower court, the case going directly to the Superior Court.

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Twilight Tales

Susan and the Frogs

SUSAN and her mother were walking along a country road, and they came to a place where the field on one side sloped down to the wall and made a place for a little pond that was like a large looking glass, lying on its back. Susan could see the clouds in it and, when she leaned over the wall, she could see the wall upside down and herself upside down; and the upside-down Susan smiled at the right-side-up Susan, so that each of them seemed pleased to see the other looking at her.

Said Susan to her mother, "What makes this chirpy sound? That seems to come from underneath this little pond we've found?"

Her mother said to Susan: "The chirpy sound, my daughter, is made by many little frogs. Down underneath the water."

"It's the chirpiest place I ever heard," said Susan. "Chirpy and chunky." For every now and then, louder than all the little chirp noises, was a big noise that sounded like "chunk-chunk!" And the more they listened, the more noises there were. "The chunky noise is a bullfrog," said Susan's mother, "and the chirpy noises are lots of other smaller frogs, and they have all decided that spring has come and are telling each other about it as hard as they can."

"I saw a bullfrog once," said Susan.

"He was sitting on a rock by the brook. And when he saw me, he jumped right off the rock, without even stopping to get up. But I can't see any little frogs at all."

"Hardly anybody ever does see them," said her mother. "They're very shy, and they don't like to be seen. Perhaps, if we understood frog language, what they say is—

"Where are we? Where are we? You can hear us. But you can't see."

"I think all winter is a long time to stay in bed," said Susan.

"It would be for you," said her mother. "But it isn't for a little frog."

"I can see myself, anyway," said Susan.

"So you can," said her mother. "And it is quite time to be saying good-bye to yourself or we shall be late for supper. And after supper, you can ask your father to tell you a story about a frog."

"Good-bye," said Susan right-side-up to Susan upside down.

Susan and her mother continued along the road, and the chirps and chunky grew fainter and fainter behind them. But Susan was thinking, "I love kettles," she said, "and I love puppies, and I think I love little frogs."

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Dublin

Dublin, April 13.—EVIDENCE that intense nationalism is not to be the dominating factor in the Irish Free State was furnished in the Senate recently when the vice-chairman, James G. Douglas, moved "That this Senate desire to record its conviction that the best interests of Ireland will be served by co-operation with the League of Nations, and requests the executive council to apply on behalf of Saorstat Eireann for membership of the League of Nations." The Senate's decision was a significant move to record its conviction that the best interests of Ireland will be served by co-operation with the League of Nations, and requests the executive council to apply on behalf of Saorstat Eireann for membership of the League of Nations.

An interesting and at the same time important question was raised in the Senate recently—the question of money bills. Constitutionally, the Dail has complete control over these, and it rests with the chairman of the Dail whether any bill is or is not a money bill, though his decision may be referred to a committee of privileges on the notice of two-fifths of the members of either House, which notice must be given within three days after the bill has been passed by the Dail. This safeguard has been found to be inadequate, for though the Senate may hold up a bill for 270 days, it might easily happen that a challenge within the specified time would be physically impossible, because the sittings of the two Houses vary in date. Concerted action within three days, especially if Saturday and Sunday are two of them, would often be quite out of the question. To obviate the difficulty, the Senate has invited the Dail to define such bills before the conclusion of their second stage in the Lower House.

It has always been held that tradition and sentiment play a large part in the life of Ireland, and that their appeal never fails to be effective. Yet, in spite of all this, the new Parliament House of the Irish Free State will probably be the "Royal Hotel," the former home of veterans of the British Army, instead of the Bank of Ireland, "the old House in College Green," which Parnell and Redmond longed to see as the home of the Irish Government. Convenience and tradition are opposed in this matter. The Bank of Ireland would need extensive alterations and additions, which would mean tremendous expense to the country, besides making it necessary for the Government to occupy the College of Science for four years instead of two, as would be the case

termination to do all in our power to promote Christian charity and good-will among Irishmen of all creeds and classes, and in this endeavor we trust that our services may be of advantage to our country in its progress toward order, prosperity, and peace." So concluded the welcome accorded the Governor-General by the Church of Ireland, and T. M. Healy, in his reply, expressed the hope that the policies of the Free State might be free from

American Soldiers Everywhere Now Receive Library Books

TRAVELING libraries are a new feature in the United States Army, according to Luther L. Dickerson, librarian in Washington in charge of the army library. One hun-

basic collections which were augmented by the volumes collected by the American Library Association during the war.

The books in the traveling libraries are chosen with three groups in thought: the officers, the enlisted men, and the families of both. Attractive copies of the classics, "David Copperfield," "Lorna Doone," "The Three Musketeers," for instance, then popular fiction and finally new, popular non-fiction, such as Wells' "Outline of History" and Van Loon's "Story of Mankind."

HUNGARY SEEKS RECONSTRUCTION

Stephen Friedrich, Once Premier, Endeavors to Foist a King Upon the Country

Special from Monitor Bureau. LONDON, March 30.—The leaders of reaction in Hungary find that the people are demanding peaceful reconstruction under a democratic government. The reactionary leaders are therefore desperately searching for support in the disturbed quarters of Europe.

The chief actor in the drama is Stephen Friedrich, the late Premier. His principal idea is to find a king for Hungary. The first candidate he selected was Prince George of Serbia, and in order to support his candidature, Friedrich proposed to stir up civil war in Yugoslavia. This civil war was to be financed by Stines, with whom Friedrich has for long been in communication. In the event of the success of Prince George, he was to ascend the throne of Yugoslavia, and was then to be offered the Crown of St. Stephen. Hungary and Yugoslavia would then be united under the same king, and it would be an easy matter for them to turn upon Czechoslovakia and Rumania and re-



Luther L. Dickerson
Library Specialist, the War Department, Washington, D. C.

sectarianism—that the new Government may be vigorous and impartial in its administration, and "that Irishmen of every shade should concentrate on points of agreement instead of exaggerating differences."

PRAGUE HAS ENGLISH JOURNAL

Special from Monitor Bureau. LONDON, March 23.—In the first week in March the first number of the Central European Observer was published in Prague. The object of the new weekly is to supply accurate news to Central Europe untainted by foreign influences. The United States Minister to Czechoslovakia contributed a welcome message, and the leading article is devoted to President Masaryk, whose birthday was celebrated during the week which saw the first appearance of the paper.

INTERNATIONAL ROAD PROJECT

WINNIPEG, Man., April 9 (Special Correspondence).—An ambitious scheme to provide better roads in the rural districts of Manitoba is under consideration by the Provincial Government. It is planned to complete the Lord Selkirk highway, the Canadian portion of the Jefferson highway, at an early date, and work may be begun this summer. The completed road would extend from the town of Emerson, on the international border, to Riverton, in the northern part of the province.



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dred and eighty of them, with a quota of 50 volumes each, have been started on their rounds after several years' preparatory work. The libraries are now established with the troops in Alaska, the Philippines, Panama, Hawaii, China, and the United States. They are operated on circuits of six posts and to each circuit six different collections are sent, so that each post gets a new library for a month at a time.

Fifty package libraries containing from 10 to 25 books have also been sent to small stations. These books are all new, for the posts already have



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cover for Hungary all her lost territories. But this scheme was a little too wild even for Friedrich's supporters. Besides, in Hungary itself there were parties who had other aims in view. The supporters of the Hapsburg representative, Prince Otto, of whom the most influential are Counts Andrássy and Bethlen, had no idea of seeing their candidate left out in the cold. They, therefore, sent Prince Windischgrätz as their ambassador to Von Ludendorff.

But Von Ludendorff proved disappointing. He stated as his opinion that the fortunes of Hungary and of the Hapsburgs were diametrically opposed. It was a matter of history that Hapsburg policy had always been unfriendly to Hungary, and 95 per cent of the people of Hungary were opposed to their return. In the course of further conversation he revealed the real reason for his opposition to Prince Otto. Germany desired the absorption of Austria, a policy which had many supporters in Vienna.

Von Ludendorff is believed to have suggested that before talking about the renewal of the Kingdom, Hungary should enlist some powerful ally on her side. The proclamation of a king would immediately involve attack by the Allies, as events had already shown. This was conveyed to Friedrich through the medium of Stines, and once more that political adventurer sallied forth into the wilderness.

This time Friedrich directed his steps to Italy, armed with two inducements: anti-Pan-Slavism for Signor Nitti, and affinity of aim between the awakening Magyars and the Fascists for Signor Mussolini. But it is now reported that his scheme has once more been enlarged. Bulgaria and Turkey are to be mobilized on his side as well, in order to obtain a powerful alliance which Von Ludendorff stipulated. That this is so is extremely probable. Hungary has long cherished the idea of an alliance with Bulgaria on the grounds of their common hatred for Yugoslavia, and Friedrich has apparently overlooked the recent rapprochement between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Nationalist Turkey has been openly hailed as the outstanding example of how a resolute nation can successfully override the decisions of the Allies, and if Turkey could retrieve her position, why not Hungary?

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GOVERNOR ORDERS MULE-BEATING QUIZ

Complaints Continue to Pour In Citing Cruelty in Arkansas Oil Fields

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 10 (Special).—Declaring he has received a large number of complaints, and alleging that pack animals have been cruelly treated, and even beaten to death in the Eldorado and Smackover oil fields, where motor trucks cannot be used, Gov. Thomas C. McRae, last night gave out a statement on steps taken to end these alleged cruelties.

He said he has taken every step the law permitted in bringing the complaints and charges to the attention of the officials of Union and Ouchita counties in the southern section of Arkansas. His statement follows:

While I have never been officially advised of the cruelties to animals in the oil fields, I have received a large number of complaints from outside sources and these have prompted me to write the circuit judge, prosecuting attorney and sheriff of Union and Ouchita counties, calling their attention to the allegations and urging them to take what action they deemed necessary.

Personally, I do not know the truth of the charges. I do know that I have received a number of letters from residents of Union county telling me that the charges were exaggerated. I cannot say for myself however, I have also received communications from several of the representative citizens of Eldorado saying that they were doing all they could along these lines. Some of their charges said that mules had been beaten to death in some instances, while there were various other charges which I don't know anything about.

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Bulgaria's Story of the Past May Foreshadow Country's Future

Nation Secured From Autocratic Tsar by a Constitution
Based on Democratic Theories of Government

SOFIA, March 12 (Special Correspondence)—After five centuries of bondage under the Turkish yoke Bulgaria was liberated by Russia in the war of 1878-1879. Immediately after the liberation, the Constituent Assembly, authorized to draft a Constitution for the new State, was convoked at the old capital of Tirnova. A noteworthy document was there presented to the Bulgarian nation, embracing the most democratic ideas of modern constitutional parliamentary government. It provided for a constitutional monarch with prerogatives curtailed to a minimum, and a National Assembly of one chamber, with secret popular suffrage.

With the launching of the Constitution there were clearly defined and organized two strong parties, the Conservative and the Liberal. The Conservatives endeavored to increase Crown prerogatives in order to enhance the prestige of the nation; the Liberals sought to curtail them. Alexander Battenberg, the first Prince of Bulgaria, was driven from the throne. He was succeeded by Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, father of the present ruler, Boris III.

Stambouloff Curb Ferdinand
Prince Ferdinand was curbed by the high-handed personal initiative and activity of his Prime Minister, Stambouloff, who ruled with an iron hand. In 1893 Stambouloff was assassinated. Governments rose and fell, cabinets were formed and dismissed in quick succession, and the cunning Ferdinand succeeded in gradually securing within his grasp all the important functions of government. The fall of a cabinet depended upon his caprice, domestic policy and foreign relations were subject to his dictum alone. This period is known in Bulgaria as the "personal régime." Ferdinand was supported mainly by the Liberals, an offshoot of the original Liberal Party, which, like the Conservatives, had split up into several factions. In opposition were most of the remaining parties among which were the Agriculturists, the ruling party of today.

In 1911, under the Danef-Gueshoff Government, the proportional system was adopted. This was a great victory for democracy. Among the chief contestants for the proportional system were the Agriculturists. Upon the outbreak of the World War, Tsar Ferdinand, still supported by the Liberals, with Radoloff as Prime Minister, took open stand with the central powers. Once more he assumed the control of the vote and will of the people, the great majority of whom were on the side of Russia, the Liberator, and his allies. Dissolving the Assembly, the Government of Radoloff by virtue of the Turkish element succeeded in gaining a small but

obedient majority and Bulgaria went into the war aligned with Germany and Austria.

Among the opposing voices was that of Alexander Stambouloff, who was thrown into prison for three years. Ferdinand was forced to abdicate, and fled.

In the Coalition Government, which was immediately set up with Premier Malinoff at its head, the Agriculturists had a prominent place.

Agriculturists Break Away

Securing a small majority in the opposition, the Agriculturists broke away from the Coalition. Stambouloff, the miniature Bulgarian Robespierre, as he is sometimes called, seized the reins of government. In the beginning his party formed a caste in and by itself recruited in the main from the peasant classes. But upon coming into power it was reinforced from different political factions.

In order to insure the stability and permanence of the present régime the Assembly has of late voted an amendment to the enactment of 1911, by which the majority system is in effect restored. In Bulgaria it is almost invariably the ruling party which profits by the votes of the non-partisan and foreign element resident within her hospitable borders.

The Nation is proud of its institutions. The constructive genius of Tsar Ferdinand found a sturdy stock upon which to engrave the arts and activities of modern western civilization. Tsar Boris, combining in a degree the diplomatic tact of his father with the rare lovable human qualities of his mother, Princess Maria Louisa, is adored by his subjects.

E. C. DRURY DECIDES TO DISSOLVE HOUSE

Premier of Ontario Announces
Appeal to the Country—
Loyalty Attacked

TORONTO, Ont., April 13 (Special)—Following the resignation of Andrew Hicks, the United Farmers of Ontario member and Government whip, and his charges involving the loyalty of the Premier, E. C. Drury, to the farmers' organization, the Premier announced in the Legislature yesterday the probable immediate dissolution of the House and an appeal to the electorate.

He said: "I am inclined to think that my duty lies in the direction of advising His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, that the business of the House should be rushed to a con-

clusion, and that an appeal be made to the country."

An amendment by W. H. Casselman, United Farmers member, to a formal motion to go into committee of supply, which was virtually a vote of confidence motion, was defeated by a vote of 49 to 62. The amendment was as follows: "That in the opinion of this House, in view of the fact that the first plank of the United Farmers of Ontario platform was to cut down all expenditure not absolutely essential, and, further, that the Farmer members of this House were elected for the purpose of securing legislation that would have as its object the amelioration of disabilities under which agriculture in Ontario has labored; this House regrets the failure of this Government to live up to the ideals which brought the Farmers' Government into being and placed it in power."

Speaking of the disaffection of Mr. Hicks, the Premier said: "Recent happenings make it doubtful whether the present Government ought to bring in redistribution, headed by me. Serious

EMINENT DIPLOMATIST OPINES TURKS WILL NOT SIGN PEACE

Present Turkish Government Is Military, and If Peace
Were Attained, Kemalists Would Not Be Needed

ATHENS, March 31 (Special Correspondence)—Unlikelihood of peace being signed by the Kemal Government was indicated in a recent interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by a well-known diplomatist who has had 20 years' service among the diplomatic circles of the Near East, previous to which he was engaged in extensive work in the Turkish Mixed Courts and the Greek Patriarchate. He said, in part:

The present Kemal Government is a military government. If peace should be signed the Kemalists would have no reason for existence. The Turk, therefore, will never sign his own condemna-

tion. The Turks are a martial people and war is their favorite business.

For one who knows the Turks it is the story of "same old Turkey." Watch the Smyrna episode! What other victorious country would have proceeded to the voluntary blockade of her chief ports? Turkey shuts up Smyrna and Imdid her chief commercial outlets for Asia Minor. Then notice the significance of chasing away Greeks and Armenians. By her own hands she denies the European right of protecting European citizens and capital in her courts of justice. All these show the true attitude of Turkey, whether it be under Sultan Hamid, Enver Pasha, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Ismet, or any

other personality. "New Turkey" is the same old Turkey acting as a military nation against all the rules of international law and thus introducing into the twentieth century the whole of events of forced exodus hitherto rightfully excluded from the established pale of civilization.

In any other country the forced shutting up of ports would mean destruction of trade and suffering for the people due to unemployment and increased cost of living, but for Turkey this is not true, for Turkey is like an oyster. It opens its mouth only when it wants to eat.

But why, now that Turkey has gained at Lausanne almost all her points, does she not sign peace? There are those who believe that, if more concessions were made by the already defeated European diplomats, Turkey would sign an honorable peace. But I am sure she will not, and even if she did, there would be nothing to prevent her from discovering some new pretense for disagreement.

Turkish appetite grows as Europe gives in step by step. The motion of Mr. Asquith for the evacuation of Mosul whetted this appetite. Now it is the Aegean Islands of Chios and Mytilene. Does it seem strange if the turn of Syria comes after Mesopotamia? Or do the Italians feel perfectly safe down at Tripoli? There has certainly been a crowding of Moslem leaders from Afghan and India, Egypt and Persia, round the Crescent at Ankara, while a similar open rallying round the Cross has not been witnessed.

Turkey is self-sufficient. She now is playing for time through conferences, dramatic interruptions of conferences, resumptions and stage management of extreme nationalists and moderate nationalists at Ankara. Thus "Old Turkey," thanks to allied discord, continues her old game of playing off one European country against the other and misleading the world about "national pacts." Mudros and Mudania treaties, while she is having a laugh at those who believe in the fiction of New Turkey, converted and regenerated.

CHEAPER GASOLINE FOR NATION HINTED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 11 (Special)—Another price reduction of 1 cent per gallon on gasoline and a rapid fall of prices of reliable grades of crude in the fields of Los Angeles and Orange counties, announced yesterday by the Standard Oil Company of California, accentuates recent predictions made here that overproduction of oil in this State may force drastic reductions in wholesale and retail prices throughout the United States. Crude oil reductions range according to gravity from 1 cent to 41 cents per barrel. Since Jan. 1, 1923, the price of gasoline in California has sagged steadily under the growing pressure of unprecedented production and sharpening competition among big producers and independents. The retail price at service stations for Standard Oil gasoline, Red-Crown, is now 19 cents, a total reduction of 3 cents. This reduction approaches very nearly the estimated cost of shipping gasoline by tanker to Atlantic coast ports.

GEN. SAENZ TO LEAVE MEXICAN CABINET

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 7 (Special Correspondence)—Mexican cabinet, particularly the functioning President Obregon, asking Mexico's Executive not to accept the resignation of Gen. Aaron Saenz, who has been occupying the sub-secretaryship of foreign relations for more than two years.

The President replied that though it is his wish to keep General Saenz in the Cabinet, the latter is determined to go to Monterey, where there is a popular demand for him to make a campaign for Governor of Nuevo Leon.

DANISH DELEGATION FOR RUSSIA
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Special Correspondence)—Denmark has now decided to send an official delegation to Russia, after considerable pourparlers between the Danish Foreign Office and the Soviet Government. I. Can, chamberlain to the King and formerly Danish Consul-General in New York, is to be chairman of the delegation, which further comprises two men with vast experience as regards Russia.

FRENCH WOMAN IS SELF-RELIANT

War Showed Risk of Exclusive
Dependence on Male for
Her Support

PARIS, March 25 (Special Correspondence)—Mme. Maria Verone, the eminent French lawyer and feminist leader, recently furnished an interesting statement about the rôle women are playing in the economic life of the country. She said in part:

The antifeminists are those who are always voicing the fable that woman's place is in the home and nowhere else. They do this whenever she comes forward to ask for her rights. Therefore, such people may be a little startled when they read the recent figures that have been computed as regards the number of women that earn their own living in France.

Any Kind of Work Accepted
You will agree that the spectacle of the unfortunate war widows seeking employment and saying, "I can do a little bit of everything and I'll accept any kind of work," is one to be regretted. Any kind of work! That's the most difficult kind under the sun to find. One of the great lessons that the great war taught to the women of this country was the danger of exclusive reliance on the male for their support. And there can be no doubt that this is one of the reasons that women workers are becoming less and less inclined to give up their employment when they get married.

Even before 1914 there were nearly 8,000,000 women earning their own living in France. The Drot des Femmes recently published some interesting facts on the subject which were communicated to it by M. René Viviani.

One-Fifth of France
According to the 1911 census, there were in the country at large 3,256,000 women proprietresses of businesses, and 3,790,000 women receiving salaries, of whom 1,194,000 were 20 years of age and upward. Thus the total number of women playing a trade some sort was 7,716,000, which figure represented over a fifth of the total population of France at that time.

In 1911 the average annual pay of the salaried women was estimated at 750 francs, but the Minister of Labor considers that this average can be placed at 800 francs. This represents earnings of nearly 11,500,000 francs for the total number of salaried women. The earnings of the women proprietresses of businesses are rather hard to determine. It is to be logically assumed, however, that the 3,900,000 proprietresses of businesses earn quite as much as the 3,800,000 salaried women, which gives us the total sum of 23,000,000 francs, earned by the working women of France.

And Mme. Verone concludes by saying that the activities of women are no mean factors in the common contribution of what makes up the nation's wealth. "Why then is there such a delay in according us that place in the state government, which is our right under the law of common justice?"

ROTARY CLUBS FORM IN HOLLAND
THE HAGUE, March 24 (Special Correspondence)—Mr. Teele, an American Rotterdam, when in Amsterdam was the honored guest of the newly founded Rotary Club in that city, and assisted at a Rotary Club dinner given at Hotel Europe. Besides the members of the club the American Consul, Mr. Mahlin, and Dr. Vos, one of Amsterdam's aldermen, were present as guests.

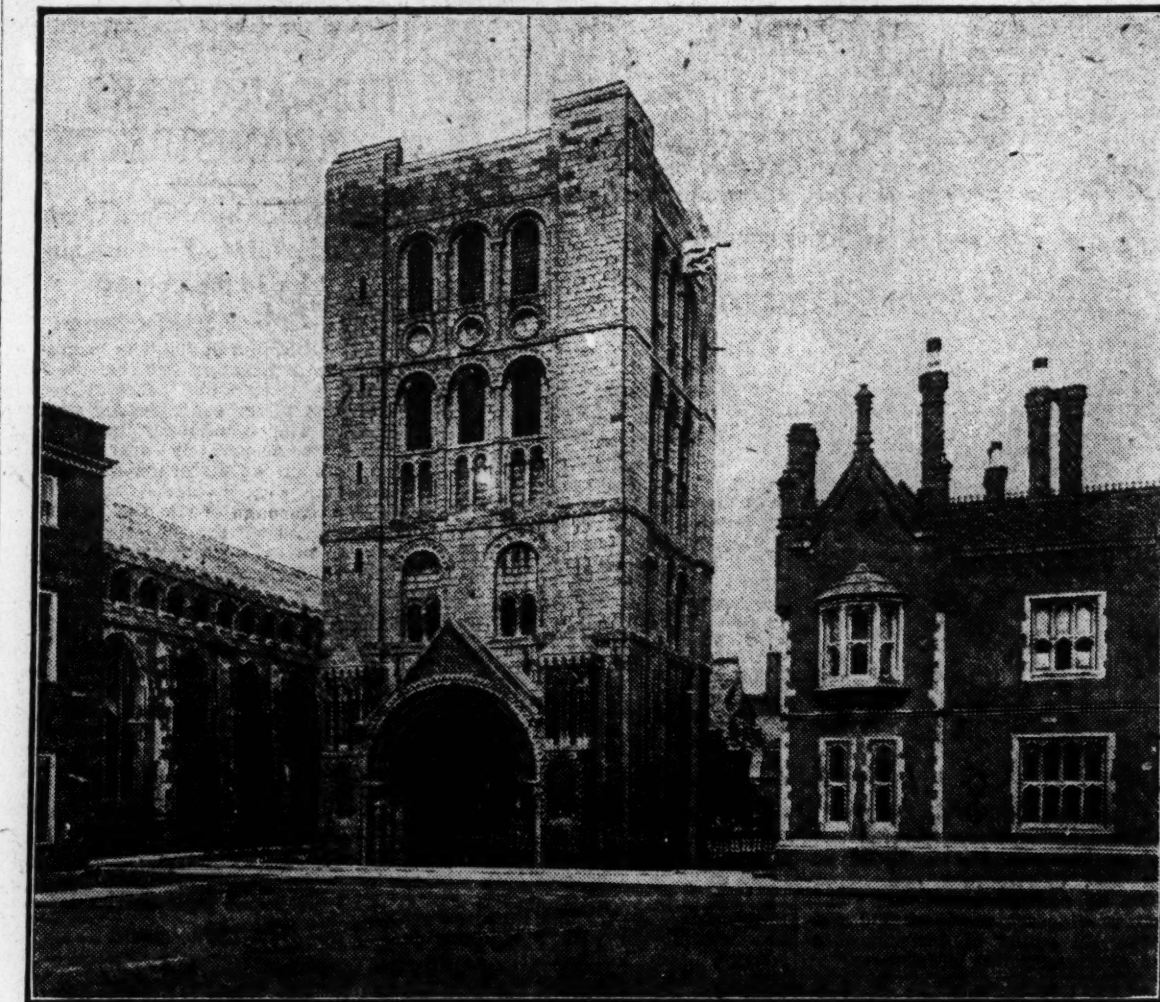
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The Norman Tower, Bury St. Edmunds, Needs Cramping and Propping

Shall the Norman Tower Fall Which Graces Bury St. Edmunds?

charges were made in the House this afternoon, and if it be true that I am false to my own followers, I take it I ought not to be trusted with the carrying out of redistribution in the country. Constitutional practice, perhaps, dictates that I should say at once: We will pass estimates and such measures as are necessary and non-controversial, and go immediately to the country."

Later in the day the Premier, at a Cabinet meeting, announced that the Legislature would be dissolved on or about May 5. The intention of the Cabinet is to hold the general election during the last week in June.

LOS ANGELES SECOND INTERCOASTAL PORT

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 9 (Special)—Los Angeles Harbor now stands second to New York in intercoastal shipping according to R. E. Ellis Wales of the executive staff of the Chamber of Commerce.

During the last three months of 1922 Los Angeles port led all in the matter of cargoes loaded for intercoastal trade, the local port total standing at 355,448 long tons and New York at 133,154 long tons. San Francisco came in between these two ports, with 172,920 long tons. Cargoes discharged at Los Angeles totaled 162,754 long tons; at New York 511,149 long tons.

For the item of total tonnage in intercoastal shipping for October, November and December, 1922, Los Angeles Harbor stood next to New York, the total for the eastern port being 664,502 tons and that for Los Angeles 518,202 tons, with San Francisco standing third with 330,363 tons.

Other ports in the order of their standing for the three months, according to Chamber of Commerce figures, are: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Seattle, Portland, Ore., Boston, New Orleans, Tacoma, and Aberdeen, Wash.

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BROADWAY BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH
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Edmunds was built by Abbot Baldwin toward the close of the eleventh century. It rose immediately opposite the western facade of the Abbey Church, and in appearance was not unlike the keep of a Norman castle. It had, and has, four stages. The lowest stage is pierced with an archway. The three other stages are enriched with semi-circular arches of considerable size. All the work was done with the axe and not with the chisel. The decay of time, and the vandals who stole the lead, have wrought havoc on the Norman Tower, and of course money is demanded for its further preservation.

Money was found, and for many years the Abbey Gateway, built 1337, and the Norman Tower, built 1090, have been almost quite safe from the ravages of time. But the Norman Tower recently began to show signs of decay, and when investigation was made it was found that it had been stripped of its lead covering.

What enemy hath done this thing? None can say at present. But now, as before, money must be subscribed to "cramp it and prop it." Last additional force be given to the question of the Bishop Crichton, who always asked when he entered an English cathedral, "When did the Norman Tower fall?"

This Norman Tower of Bury St. Edmunds

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BRITISH COLUMBIA'S CHANCES
VANCOUVER, B. C., April 4.—In a recent address before the Island Prospectors' Association, Dean Brock, of the University of British Columbia, stated that the Province of British Columbia is capable of supporting a population of 20,000,000 people. He outlined the rich agricultural lands awaiting settlement and the rich natural resources of the Province, including minerals, timber, fisheries and so forth.

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Washington Observations

Washington, April 13
WHEN Henry M. Dawes of Chicago arrives in Washington to become Comptroller of the Currency, he will bring with him a hussling young Irishman by the name of Capt. Francis Kilkenny. Captain Kilkenny accompanied the new Comptroller's brother, Charles G. Dawes, to Washington when the latter was appointed to the same post by President McKinley. Now he is coming to show the ropes to the second Dawes put in charge of the currency. It will be Captain Kilkenny's third experience at the Treasury, for he was General Dawes' right-hand man in the Bureau of the Budget in 1921 and 1922. Captain Kilkenny, who grew up in the banking business with General Dawes in Illinois, was at his elbow in France during the war. Despite his surname, ancestry, and war record, he's one of the most peaceful of fellows.

When Lord Robert Cecil comes to Washington to talk about the League of Nations, Woodrow Wilson will not be the only man he will find here who assisted in fashioning the covenant at Paris in 1919. The other is Sadao Saburi, counselor of the Japanese Embassy, who, with Mr. Makino, chief of the Japanese peace mission, acted for Japan on the League of Nations commission. Mr. Makino was able to follow in minute detail the sometimes embittered discussion of covenant questions between Mr. Wilson and Lord Robert Cecil, because the Japanese statesman was educated in the United States and speaks English fluently.

Arthur Deerin Call, secretary of the American Peace Society, told a capital story this week at the expense of an unnamed member of Congress. The statesman in question was a member of the American delegation which visited Belgrade last summer with the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The Serbs were still celebrating the marriage of their young king to the princess of Rumania. The astonishment of the Serbian minister of foreign affairs was in corresponding degree, when the gentleman from... queried, across the luncheon table: "Mr. Minister, would you mind

explaining the system by which you elect your president?"

Patriotic tourists who visit the tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon always enjoy the eloquence of the Negro who stands guard and dilates upon the glories of the Father of his Country. He has told his story countless thousands of times, but repetition does not stifle the unending variety of his wit. A party of visitors the other day remarked that a mocking bird perched on a near-by limb sang with uncommon melodiousness. "Deed he do," deeded he do," the Negro agreed. "Dat's coz I looks after his food, reglar, three times a day. He don't need to lose no time huntin' for grub, dat bird. He just devotes all his time to practicin'." Dat's why he sings so mellifluous, as you say."

Mrs. Medill McCormick hopes the G. O. P. isn't going "to commit the blunder" of the 1922 congressional campaign and "forget the existence of the woman voter." The wife of the senior Senator from Illinois, who divides her time between Republican politics and Holstein cattle raising, is for any party that ignores the women. To the extent of her powers, she intends seeing the Republicans don't recommit the mistake. Mrs. McCormick is opposed to nonpartisan women voters. She would much rather a woman should be a Democrat, than neither Republican nor Democrat.

Nothing more signally indicates President Harding's anxiety to have Alaska "interpreted" to the American people than the arrangements he is directing to facilitate the work of newspapermen who accompany him farthest north. The President is bent upon relieving Alaska of the odium of being Columbia's stepdaughter. He believes his Administration could leave no finer heritage than that. He is enthusiastically "sold" on the Territory's possibilities, once its administrative house is put in order. Correspondents by the dozen are planning to follow in Mr. Harding's wake when he starts for Alaska. The more, the merrier, is his dictum.

F. W. W.

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LOS ANGELES

FIRMER TONE DISPLAYED BY STOCK MARKET

Stocks Recently Under Pressure Recover Well in Early Trading

Further reductions in the red-lists and note circulation in the New York Federal Reserve Bank had a constructive effect on prices at the opening of today's New York stock market.

Further recovery from recent heaviness was made by the oil, automotive, rubber and independent steel shares, most of the opening sales in these groups being fractionally above yesterday's closing figures.

The early buying embraced a wide assortment of shares. Gains of 1 to 2 points were recorded by such widely diversified issues as United Fruit, Industrial Alcohol, Mack Truck, American Water Works, United Railways Investment preferred, Allied Chemical, and General Asphalt.

American Express continued under selling pressure, yielding 1 1/2 points. Public Service of New Jersey reacted slightly.

Foreign exchanges opened firm. Demand sterling was quoted at \$4.65 1/2, up 1/4, and French francs advanced 2 1/2 points to 6.70 1/2.

Evidences of Prosperity
Prices continued their upward course throughout the morning. Lower rates for money with indications of an abundant supply available for stock market operations, higher sugar prices, record-breaking March copper shipments and further evidence of expanding business prosperity all contributed to the more cheerful sentiment.

General interpretation of the recent reaction by commission houses as a correction of a weakened technical position was reflected in the heavy buying orders from that source. While industrial shares were most in demand, a better inquiry was noted for the railroad shares, particularly the low-priced issues.

Some of the outstanding strong spots were Du Pont, which established a new high, Stewart Warner, and Stromberg Carburator, the gains ranging from 2 1/2 to 4 points.

Call money opened at 4 1/2%. While a number of prominent stocks made further upward work, notably Crucible and Gulf States, weakness cropped out again in many quarters. Several of the leather, chemical, shipping, sugar and oil shares were decidedly heavy, also Delaware and Hudson.

Bond Prices Mixed
Mixed-price movements took place in today's early bond dealings. Except for the marked heaviness of some of the South American issues, changes in the foreign group were small and irregular.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s, up 1/4, was the strong spot of the railroad group. Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Steel broke 3 1/2 points and Virginia Railway 3s broke 1/2 point.

Ohio general and Chesapeake adjustment 4s, stamped, yielded 3/4 to 1 point. Derry 7s opened a point lower, made up the loss and advanced 1 1/2 points above yesterday's closing figures.

Marland Oil 8s, with warrants, jumped 2 1/2 points. The United States Government Bonds moved irregularly within a radius of 3-3 1/2 of a point.

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS SHOWS GAIN IN EARNINGS

For the first time in its history the United Light & Railways Company crossed the \$12,000,000 mark in its gross earnings for a 12 months' period, showing \$12,029,187 for the 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1923, compared with \$11,255,196 in 1922, an increase of 7.01 per cent. The February earnings also showed a notable increase, gross being \$1,028,159, an increase of \$112,262 over the corresponding month in 1922.

Net was \$328,284, a gain of \$27,393, or more than 9 per cent. The balance, after charges, available for dividends for the month amounted to \$163,898, an increase of \$27,789, while the amount available for depreciation and common stock dividends after an allowance for dividends on the first preferred and participating preferred issues was \$93,144, a gain of \$7,777 over February, 1922.

Net earnings for the 12 months' period were \$3,895,387, an increase of \$494,091. This large gain in net was due not only to the increase in gross but also to the carrying out of the economies put into effect in operation some time ago.

The balance available for dividends but before allowance for depreciation was \$1,981,485, a gain of \$519,867. After totaling up for the 12 months' dividends on the first preferred stock and allowance for the participating preferred stock, the balance available for common stock dividends before depreciation was \$1,215,476, compared with \$857,993, or an increase of 41.6 per cent over the corresponding period of 1922.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co.)
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
July	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Sept.	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Dec.	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Jan.	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
March	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50

Spots 15.50, down 5 points. Tons at close, 5000. Sales, 5000 bales.

GERMAN DEBT FIGURES

BERLIN, April 12.—Germany's floating debt at the end of March was 6,600,000,000 marks, representing an increase of 800,000,000 marks during the last 10 days of the month.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/4	73 1/2
Adv. Hummel	16	16 1/2	16	16 1/2
Am. Reduclon	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/4	70 1/2
Alaska Gold	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Rubber	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Steel	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Sugar	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. T. & E.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Woolen	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Zinc	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Can.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Cel.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Chem.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Coal	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Cotton	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Glass	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Lumber	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Paper	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Ship	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Steel	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Sugar	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. T. & E.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Woolen	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Zinc	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2

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Am. Can.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Cel.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Chem.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Coal	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Cotton	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Glass	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Lumber	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Paper	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Ship	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Steel	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Sugar	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. T. & E.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Woolen	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Zinc	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2

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Am. Can.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Cel.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Chem.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Coal	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Cotton	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Glass	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Lumber	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Paper	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Ship	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Steel	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Sugar	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. T. & E.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Woolen	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Zinc	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2

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Am. Chem.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
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Am. Glass	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Lumber	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Paper	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Ship	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Steel	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Sugar	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. T. & E.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
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Am. Glass	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Lumber	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
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Am. Lumber	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
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Am. T. & E.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Woolen	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Am. Zinc	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2

pec.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
a pf.	88 1/2	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4
6 %	89 1/2	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4
7 %	104	104	104	104
det.	6 1/4	6	6	6 1/4

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S EVENTS IN BRITISH FINANCE

Strength of First War Loan
Feature of Continued Buying
of Gilt-Edge Investments

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 12.—The only feature of an otherwise dull week on the stock exchange here has been the continued strength of investment securities, helped by a continuation of buying from abroad.

A new high record has been made for the first war loan, which actually touched 103, compared with last year's highest point of 102 1/2. The tendency of business in other directions is to await political and labor developments.

In the money market the large amount borrowed last week from the Bank of England has been repaid, and generally loans have been in strong demand, although the necessity of having fresh recourse to the central institution was avoided.

Fluctuation in Dollar

With regard to dollar rate movements, it is suggested that a partial explanation is the Russian ruble, which has been steadily falling. American holders of foreign investments have been realizing in the London market, and the additional demand for the dollar is due to the transferring of balances arising from sales, and this has caused depression in sterling.

Although further favorable trade signs may be read in the continued increase in advances and acceptances recorded in March, the returns of clearing banks still tell a tale of action pressure toward the end of the financial year, undoubtedly shown in a decline of 47,500,000 in the aggregate of deposits to 1,639,000,000 the lowest figure since these statistics have been published.

Tax Cuts Looked For

British business is awaiting with greatest anxiety the budget, which is expected to be issued in the near future. Expert outside forecasts favor the likelihood of some relief in the income tax and the premium against a total loss through any reduction has been raised from 80 per cent to practically the prohibitive rate of 85 per cent. It is hoped, too, that a reduction in the 2 per cent duty on new issues of foreign capital may be made because at present London regards itself as distinctly handicapped in competing with other markets for the issue of foreign loans.

As a matter of fact, the showing during the last quarter of borrowings in Britain for abroad is very poor, approximately £11,500,000, compared with £20,500,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Capital Issues Small

Capital issues this week again reached a trifling total, but important rubber, boron, and iron issues are in sight as well as a £2,000,000 issue for the Central Argentine Railway, while the formation of a large steel combine under Dorman Long & Co. will soon lead to an offering by that firm of £2,500,000, 5 1/2 per cent debentures, at 95.

It is incidentally a matter of some importance for the iron and steel trade to set its house in order, if it is to take advantage of a world shortage under more normal conditions which will follow the patching up of peace in Russia, which well-informed quarters believe cannot be long delayed. Despite a temporary command of the situation, this industry has a long way to go since statistics just issued show the average share value at the end of March had fallen since the mid-month and stood at 107 per cent, compared with 96 six months previously, and 164 two years ago.

Exports Value Declines

Official trade figures for the last month issued this week, although showing increases over February, register export decrease in value of more than 3,500,000 compared with March of last year. Over this period, however, there have been falling prices, notably affecting exports, and taking this into consideration it would probably be found that the volume of manufactured exports (accounting in value for three-quarters of the total) is actually high.

Imports at more than 90,000,000

Imports at more than 90,000,000 pounds show an increase, chiefly due to the bigger purchases of raw materials, auguring well for exports later in the year.

Shipbuilding Slacker

Although Lloyd's register shows an increase in merchant ship tonnage under construction and begun last quarter and discloses the fact that Britain is still building more than half the world's tonnage, shipbuilders say that the upward tendency is not likely to be maintained in the current quarter and that orders and inquiries have fallen off. The Ruhr strike has had an unfavorable effect, and one Clyde shipyard has had to close down this week, thus suspending construction on three ships because of difficulty in obtaining plates ordered in Germany.

Not Cotton Revival Yet

In cotton there has been no sign of revival as yet and the position is very uncertain with regard to the Near Eastern and Indian markets. In the meantime under the spinners' production curtailment plan stocks are steadily reducing. The debate in Parliament early this week on the development of the Empire trade, emphasized governmental realization of the importance of increasing the supplies of raw cotton.

Australia, according to Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner, looks forward to rendering the Empire independent, and replacing America as the

chief source of supply for Lancashire. In an interview in The Times, he declared that the basic idea in the Commonwealth would be production by small farmers, and the area under cotton cultivation in Queensland this season, he said, was tenfold that for last year. A very favorable report has also been issued this week with regard to the Sudan and Indian possibilities by the general manager of the British Cotton Growing Association.

BONDS TRAVEL A CYCLE OF FOUR MARKET PHASES

Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions in its current issue says in part:

In determining when to buy bonds for profit on the principal rather than merely for income, one needs to have in mind the four phases or stages through which the bond market usually passes after it has reached a high peak and before it again starts upon its main upward swing. Let us enumerate:

First, when trade becomes active business men withdraw working capital which has been temporarily invested in bonds, and this means more or less selling. Second, the trade activity should be very satisfactory, and this causes bank selling of bonds and diverts funds from the bond market into the money market. Third, if trade becomes extremely active it takes so much money to finance it that a capital famine develops, and business men have to sell bonds to raise capital. Fourth, the general liquidation incidental to a bear movement in stocks serves to depress bonds. These phases, excepting sometimes the third, are nearly always shown in actual experience.

Railroad earnings, according to our analysis, should be very satisfactory as to both gross and net during the balance of this calendar year, and in spite of the general rise in prices and costs.

KRESGE REPORTS LARGEST MARCH SALES IN HISTORY

S. S. Kresge Company's sales of \$6,949,545 in March were the largest on record for that month and, with exception of December sales the last three years, the best in its history. Sales were 50.9 per cent higher than March, 1922. Part of the gain is attributed to the Easter shopping season coming in March, while in 1922 it occurred in April. The Easter selling season is the second largest of the year, being exceeded only by Christmas.

For the first quarter of 1923 Kresge's sales of \$16,894,962 were \$5,053,121 higher than the corresponding quarter of 1922. On the basis of the gain made in the first quarter, 1923 should see sales well over \$20,000,000.

Last year the ratio of profits to sales was slightly in excess of 10 per cent. Should this hold in 1923, Kresge would show profits of more than \$9,000,000 on estimated sales, compared with \$6,616,417 in 1922 and \$3,269,587 in 1921.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Exports from the United States during March were valued at \$50,000,000, according to a preliminary estimate today by the United States Commerce Department.

The total compares with \$307,106,350 for February and \$329,979,817 for March, 1922.

For the nine months ending with March, total exports were \$3,003,819,728, or \$193,813,395 in excess of the exports during the corresponding nine months ending with March, 1922.

During March there was a net import of gold of \$5,559,257, which compares with \$23,524,845 for March, 1922. While the total gold imports during March, 1923, amounted to \$15,951,357, there were exports of \$10,392,100. The gold inflow, which has fluctuated markedly during the last two years, continued to show the declining tendency which officials and financial circles have announced could be expected.

The gold exports during March have only been exceeded by the exports of one other month in the period running back to July 1921.

Total dollar exports last March were \$47,371,705, while imports were \$4,628,376.

COUNCIL APPROVES \$6,000,000

More than \$6,000,000 in budgets for some dozen city departments were approved at the first budget examination session of the Boston City Council, which began yesterday. The largest increase in a single department was that of the police department, where \$300,000 more than last year was allowed to care for 60 new policemen and the whole force. It is thought that the entire city budget will not be more than four times as great as the part already approved.

LABOR'S VIEW ON FUEL

LONDON, April 13.—The executive committee of the International Federation of Miners at a meeting at Brussels, Wednesday, adopted a resolution presented by John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America, declaring "case of a strike, all means should be taken to prevent the export of coal to the country involved in the strike."

BIG STEEL PROFITS

The Gulf States Steel Company's net earnings for the first quarter of 1923 are estimated at nearly \$600,000, equal, after preferred stock dividends, which amount for the period to only \$25,900, to approximately \$5 a share on 112,120 shares common.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDING

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, show the value of contracts awarded in the week ending April 10, 1923, as \$7,806,700. In the corresponding period of 1922 the value was \$13,314,800; in 1921, \$4,070,400.

SOUTHERN ROAD DOES BETTER

NASHVILLE, April 12.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, the annual report showed the net corporate income for 1922 to be \$1,680,521, compared with a deficit of \$259,901 for 1921.

OPPOSITION TO CHECK DISCOUNTS

Federal Reserve Banks Want
Observance of "Par-Clearance"
—Case in Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Bankers, bank depositors, business and commercial concerns generally are all deeply interested in the outcome of the efforts of the federal reserve banks throughout the country to compel banks to pay at par checks drawn upon them.

Particularly among what are commonly referred to as country banks, it has become the practice to charge a commission or "exchange" for remitting funds to clearing banks in the payment of checks drawn upon them by depositors. The practice is said to have brought the banks considerable income, and for that reason they are strenuously contesting the position of the federal reserve banks which would cut it off.

State Laws Support Discounts

Some states have come to the relief of the banks indulging in the practice by enacting laws which would authorize the banks to charge a commission or "exchange" for remitting funds to clearing banks in the payment of checks drawn upon them by depositors. The practice is said to have brought the banks considerable income, and for that reason they are strenuously contesting the position of the federal reserve banks which would cut it off.

The North Carolina banks defended themselves under the Act of 1921 of the General Assembly of that State, which authorized banks and trust companies to charge a fee for remitting funds in payment of checks drawn upon them. The state courts of North Carolina, however, held the state law unconstitutional on the ground that it was in conflict with the Federal Reserve Act, and that it contravened the legal-tender provisions of the Federal Constitution.

Supreme Court Will Decide

The United States District Court for northern Georgia, without going into the merits of the controversy, dismissed proceedings brought by the American Bank & Trust Company and other banks of Georgia, on the ground of want of equity, and its action was approved by the Court of Appeals.

When the case reached the United States Supreme Court, the decision was that the Federal Reserve Act was no basis for action against legitimate creations of the state and sent the case back to the District Court to be tried on its merits. At that court the complaint of the Georgia banks was dismissed, the decree was confirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, and now the case is before the Supreme Court for the second time, where it has been joined by a North Carolina case. Oral argument will take place April 23.

Should the small banks be permitted to charge the "exchange" for cashing checks, it will be necessary, the federal banks declare, for business houses to adjust themselves accordingly, and either require their customers to pay the cost of collection or increase their prices to cover it.

NASH MOTOR CO. EARNINGS EXCEED FIRST QUARTER

While Nash Motors Company earnings of \$1,584,163 in the first three months of its fiscal year to Feb. 28 are remarkable for the period, they give no real indication of the rate at which the company is now earning.

Net income for the first quarter is nominally the least in the year, as it comprises a short production in December due to inventory shutdown, a poor month, January, and another short month, February. Yet for this period income after all charges was equal to \$4.75 a share on the 273,000 shares of common, or at an annual rate of \$19 a share.

The company now began to swing into heavy production after the period for which these earnings were reported. In the first quarter of 1923 to the end of March, output was around 13,000 cars, or slightly below the year's schedule of 60,000, an increase of 70 per cent over last year's output.

Production in April is expected to top 5600, at a rate slightly in excess of the year's schedule. Current earnings may therefore be estimated to be running double those of the last quarter.

Last year the company earned \$23.68 on each share on its present common stock, increased early this year from 54,600 shares.

GILT-EDGE ISSUES ARE FIRMER ON THE LONDON BOARD

LONDON, April 13.—Generally on the Stock Exchange here today, industrial values were irregular. Rio Tinto was 35 1/2. Hudsons Bay was 7 1/2. An improvement in the monetary situation stiffened gilt-edged investment issues.

French loans were steadier in sympathy with the franc. Profit-taking resulted in mixed changes. Profit-taking brought about recessions in Argentine rails.

Dollar descriptions were firm. Repurchases of the oil group, Royal Dutch was 33 1/2, and Shell Transport 4 1/2. Kaffirs were uninteresting. Rubbers were dull, following the staple.

In the main the markets were steady, but the turnover was not large.

KENNECOTT COPPER YEAR

The Kennecott Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports a net income of \$804,175 after taxes, interest, depreciation and depletion, equal to 28 cents a share on 2,805,572 shares. Its par stock outstanding, compared with a deficit of \$389,858 in 1921.

GENERAL TRADE IN ENGLAND IS RATHER QUIET

Living Costs Hold High—Little
Business in Cotton Market—
Fuel Lack Hampers Steel

LONDON (By Mail).—The level of retail prices of all commodities on March 1 was 76 per cent above July, 1914. On Feb. 1 it was 77 per cent, and on March 1 a year ago, 66 per cent above the 1914 level. Food prices in February showed a decline.

The raw cotton market is quiet, particularly for American varieties, but Egyptian cotton shows more movement, and a fairly good business is passing at 15d.

At the London wool auctions demand was well distributed between home, American and Continental buyers. Wheat and maize are firm, but only a moderate business is developing. Tin has given way to a good deal, owing to lack of interest on the part of operators, and copper and lead are easier, while spelter has fallen 10s. a ton.

Business in the coal markets is fair. Demand is good. Prices are strongly maintained.

News of the steel industry is irregular, for forward dates, owing to uncertainty on the Continent, although in view of the Welsh labor troubles, and the possibility of the strike extending there is less probability of prices taking a downward course.

Shipping congestion at South Wales docks is still serious and no arrangement for a shift of tippers and trimmers has yet been made, although a court of inquiry has been appointed to look into the necessity for it.

The iron and steel business continues hampered by the fuel difficulty. There is a considerable falling off in inquiry for Cleveland pig iron. Prices have reached a level which consumers hesitate to pay except for urgent needs. No. 1 Cleveland pig iron is quoted at 130s and 132s for export.

Germany Buys Steel

There is a good demand for steel, and export trade is particularly active. Railway materials are in good request. Large orders have been placed for tires, axles and springs, while wagon builders will be busy for some time.

Reports from Sheffield say the Ruhr trouble has compelled German users to buy Sheffield steel again. An order has been placed for a quantity of high carbon steel for Germany, the first since the war. Germany was Sheffield's best customer in the better part of the year for engineering purposes before the war.

There is little change in the cotton trade. The market is fairly strong, but little business is passing. Prices are dearer, particularly for yarn.

The Manchester Cotton Trade Review was 214 March 16, a rise of seven points during the month. The figure is based on 100 in July, 1914, and at present American cotton alone is at 250, and American yarn 236, respectively, 9 and 10 points up during the month. Egyptian advanced five points to 211, while Egyptian yarn at 178 shows an increase of six points. Cloth prices have advanced four points to 211.

BELGIUM SUCCEEDS IN PREVENTING FRANC INFLATION

BRUSSELS (By Mail).—The struggle of the Belgian National Bank to prevent inflation has developed into an effort to keep down holdings of convertible francs. Since its one great loan for redeeming marks the Government has pledged itself to no further demands on the bank. Commercial discounts, however, rose in 1922 from 458,000,000 francs to 713,000,000.

On July 23, 1914, the commercial portfolio showed discounts of 517,000,000 francs. Many lines, such as textiles and glass, are as active as before the war, but the national discounting organization is not. Paper of interests which have come to regard discounting at the National Bank as a right rather than a privilege is being scrutinized with severity and many seemingly good propositions are turned down.

Exporters have been especially hard hit. Exchange which averaged 13.50 francs for the dollar in 1922 has since the first of the year averaged close to 18. Prices on export bills drawn in Belgium have accordingly risen, and the same transaction as measured in gold demands more paper notes.

Belgian business has found a way out of this difficulty through the development of deposit currency. In 1922 1,229,115 items passed through Belgium clearing-houses, totaling 56,785,000,000 francs; in 1921 1,745,581 items, totaling 105,105,000,000 francs; in 1922 2,244,211 items, totaling 129,009,000,000 francs. Recent months show clearings at the rate of 180,000,000 francs a year.

Retail prices continue to rise. March index is 408, compared with 371 last September and 397 in February.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR MACK TRUCKS

For the quarter ended March 31 it will be surprising if the net profits of Mack Trucks, Inc., do not exceed \$1,400,000. The company has had a very good three months of the year in the motor truck industry. But business has been coming in very fast. In the month of March the company invoiced 762 trucks, and for the quarter gross business was not far from \$9,000,000.

If business continues at the present rate, it will be no trouble at all for Mack to earn better than \$8,000,000 this year, or more than \$17 a share on 283,000 shares of common stock.

STOCK INCREASE OFF

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the International General Electric it was voted to rescind the proposal to increase the stock from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000. The increase of \$5,000,000 was authorized at the meeting last year.

BELGIUM'S LOSING SHIPPING VENTURE

Buying by State Into Lloyd
Royal Belge Brings Difficulties
—Liquidation Advised

BRUSSELS, April 12.—Belgium's most prominent economist recently referred to Lloyd Royal Belge Steamship Company as Belgium's little Panama Canal. Like De Lesseps's company, it has suffered from too much state government.

Belgian newspapers adopt an injured attitude over the seizure by the Shipping Board of vessels in American harbors. But the board acted in the interests of Belgians who are losing money.

The state guaranteed 98,000,000 francs of Lloyd Belge debentures held by Belgian banks. When \$1,250,000 in bonds fell due in February the banks demanded additional collateral, which Lloyd Royal was unable to give. Intervention of the government with its reorganization plan caused the banks to reconsider their action.

In 1916 the Belgian Government hoped the Lloyd Belge would constitute a fleet for war service. Boats of limited usefulness were bought at high prices—including 23 from the Shipping Board for \$13,000,000, later reduced to \$6,500,000.

Important banks became involved, and the Government after its first guaranty felt compelled to guarantee additional debentures. When the banks paid the \$6,500,000 to the Shipping Board they took a mortgage on the vessels previously securing the guaranteed debentures.

The Government now is guaranteeing paper which has no backing. Antwerp shipping circles advise liquidation. Vessels bought when sterling was between 35 and 40 francs can be sold for pounds worth 55 to 90 francs. With this exchange profit some slight percentage could be paid creditors.

The Government's position of shareholder causes unfair competition for private lines. Two former directors, who made 50,000,000 francs in 1916 in selling their interests, have been persuaded to provide 10,000,000 of new capital, but this will only prolong existence for two or three years, when sterling may be lower.

Meanwhile the Belgian Parliament cannot find 10,000,000 francs for a dry dock at Ghent or 30,000,000 for a bridge at Antwerp, essential to Belgian shipping development.

NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY EARNINGS LARGER

Northern States Power Company continued its steady growth during 1922, according to the annual report issued today. Gross earnings increased 7.09 per cent to \$13,851,919, and net earnings 11.01 per cent to \$5,751,092, as compared with the previous year.

After payment of the regular dividend on the preferred stock, quarterly dividends at the rate of 8 per cent annually were declared on the common stock, leaving a balance of \$1,134,526 available for amortization, depreciation, and surplus.

Comparative earnings are given as follows:

	1922	1921
Gross earnings	\$13,851,919	\$12,962,222
Net earnings	\$5,751,092	\$5,207,543
Operating expenses	\$2,311,425	\$2,385,482
Balance	\$4,439,667	\$2,822,061
Preferred dividends	\$1,841,533	\$1,601,184
Balance available for common	\$2,598,134	\$1,220,877
Surplus	\$1,628,126	\$1,310,696

American Railway Express Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock of record April 12.

Regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent has been declared on the 6 per cent preferred stock of Commonwealth Power Corporation, payable May 1, 1923, to stockholders of record April 16, 1923.

Standard Oil of Ohio declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock of record April 12.

Electric Bond Share Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock of record April 12.

Dallas Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent on the preferred stock of record April 12.

California Packing Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share of record April 12.

Producers & Refiners Corporation declared the regular quarterly 15 per cent preferred dividend, payable May 7 to stock of record April 22.

NANSEN GROUP IN BOSTON

Officers of the American Nansen Committee for Relief of Russian Children have announced the opening of a Boston office at Room 34, 2 Tremont Row, on April 16. The office will be under the direct supervision of Paxton Hibben, vice-director of the Nansen Relief work in America, and in charge of F. S. Holmes, secretary of the American committee.

COTTON BOARD SEAT SALE

The New York Cotton Exchange membership of R. H. Rountree has been sold to A. C. Rucker for \$22,000, an increase of \$3000 and equal to the record high price.

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KELLY TIRE IS MAKING PROGRESS

Gross Business Displays Increase
of 60 Per Cent Over 1922

Gross business of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company is showing an increase of 60 to 65 per cent, compared with the similar period last year.

At the present time the company is making 45,000 tires a week, of which probably 15 per cent are "solids." In the solid tire truck business the company is understood to be doing fully 30 per cent of the business of the United States. It equips 90 per cent of all the Mack trucks.

By the middle of this year, with new machinery installations, it is expected the tire output will be increased to 10,000 a day or 60,000 a week.

In the March 31 quarter, after depreciation and retirement of \$500,000 bonds, net earnings were at the rate of \$12 a share on the \$22,000 shares of \$25 par common stock now selling at 60. The company prefers business with the car owners to orders from automobile manufacturers. It does a smaller percentage of its business with manufacturers than any other tire maker; probably 85 per cent of its business is with car owners.

In 1922 the company earned \$6.94 a share on its common stock after dividends on \$8,400,000 preferred and \$10,000,000 8 per cent serial notes due in 1931. It is obligated to retire \$1,000,000 bonds each year beginning next May. This will bring the aggregate interest, sinking fund and preferred dividend requirements this year to approximately \$2,400,000.

BELGIUM PLANS LOAN IN MAY FOR RECONSTRUCTION

BRUSSELS, April 12.—In May Belgium is floating a 1,000,000,000 franc 5 per cent loan for reconstruction, to be administered through the Federation des Co-operatives des Domages de Guerre. The nominal value of the bonds will be 500 francs, with lottery drawings for amounts smaller than heretofore. Such features in recent loans have proved attractive due partly to the publicity given winners.

Through the Federation one loan of 1,000,000,000 francs was floated at 4 per cent in January, 1921, and a second in June, 1922, at 5 per cent.

State examiners attached to the co-operatives pass on requests at the same time as their directors. Thus much time is saved which was

CHINA MAY SOON PAY PUBLIC DEBT

Financial Rehabilitation to Be
Attained by Consolidation
of Public Debts

PEKING, Feb. 26 (Special Correspondence)—No progress has been made in the financial rehabilitation of China since the adjournment of the Washington Conference, said Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, recently, in addressing a large gathering of the American community of Peking, at the Grand Hotel de Pékin. Public debts remain unpaid, while creditors clamor. He quoted G. Padoux, adviser to the Chinese Government, as saying that a 2½ per cent surtax would, however, provide for debts and amortization payments by 1927, paying off all debts by 1944. One important stipulation, however, is that all increases of Chinese tariff be received by customs administration in one lump sum.

"The Financial Reconstruction of China and the Consolidation of China's Present Indebtedness," is the self-explanatory title of a memorandum issued by Mr. Padoux for the National Commission for the Study of Financial Problems.

The problem is not primarily a financial one, but rather a constitutional and political question, to be solved by the readjustment of relations between the provinces and the Central Government. The Manchú régime had a well-balanced system of internal administration, which allowed a large autonomy to the provinces, while affirming the superior authority of the Imperial Government. When additional revenue was required for new obligations, the provinces showed the same consideration for Imperial needs as was shown by Peking for local interests. This system, however, was shattered by the revolution of 1912.

The Central Government lost its control of the provinces and the local chiefs found it more profitable to take sides against the Central Government. This condition of affairs cannot improve materially unless the nature of the relations between the Central Government and the provinces be clearly defined (which is the constitutional side of the problem), and unless the new distribution of power is accepted by, or forced upon, the provinces (which is the political side).

The resources of China are so great and the charges so light that even a moderate improvement in the political situation would remove many of the financial difficulties. Governmental, provincial, and local taxation combined probably does not exceed \$500,000,000 annually, which in a country of 400,000,000 inhabitants means an average of \$1.20 per capita—practically negligible when compared with taxation in other countries. The public debt of China, too (exclusive of railway debts), is less than \$1,900,000,000, or \$4.75 per capita. Compare this with the British and French national debt, which amount to 250 times as much! And for every 10-cent increase in per capita taxation the Chinese Government would receive \$40,000,000 a year.

The unsecured indebtedness of China at the middle of 1923 may be estimated at \$570,000,000. Consolidation of these debts is imperative, and will be successful if sound and reliable security is offered. The best form of security is that afforded by the customs revenue. An increase in import duty to 5 per cent, which came into force on Jan. 17 of this year, will be raised in a few months to 7½ per cent. The yearly returns from this source, combined with the increase resulting from the natural development of trade, will amount by 1928 to \$132,000,000.

The balance available for consolidation after payment of charges on customs revenue would increase each year, and it therefore seems that a scheme may be based on that revenue, provided that (a) means be devised to find additional funds during the first years, and (b) that interest only on the consolidation bonds be paid up to 1931, redemption beginning in 1932. The available surpluses from 1932 onward should secure amortization in a short period of time.

The main characteristics of a proposed consolidation scheme include: (1) No distinction between domestic and foreign debts, with regular and punctual performance of all Government obligations. (2) Substitution of customs revenue and salt revenues for all others. (3) All net revenue after payment of customs administration must be appropriated for the service of the consolidation of bonds. No other expenditure to take precedence of payment of interest and amortization of these bonds. (4) Suppression of the *likin* cannot be carried out until the relations between the Central Government and the provinces have been clearly defined.

AUSTRIANS LOSE MONEY IN GERMANY

Real Estate and Stocks Crash—
Investors Withdraw Too Late

VIENNA, March 13 (Special Correspondence)—Many Austrian capitalists, who rushed to invest their moneys in Germany when the mark began to fall, now regret their precipitancy. Houses, industrial securities and general stocks and shares, which chiefly attracted these speculators, have all fallen in value and their holders are trying to get rid of them with as little loss as possible.

The rush of Austrian capital into Germany began last July, and reached its height in October and November, when the stabilizing of the krone seemed to make it more profitable to invest money in Germany. Most of the earlier investors bought houses in Berlin. Some, who had paid only a deposit, made money, because when the time came to pay the balance the mark had fallen much lower. The more solid investors paid the whole of the purchase money and sold only in exceptional cases. At the time of buying, the houses seemed cheap enough. But the investor failed to remember the Rent Restrictions Act in Germany, and that the German landlord has much heavier burdens than the Austrian. Then a new law

making the sale and transfer of house property dependent upon the consent of the authorities depreciated the real estate market still more. Taxes are rising rapidly and new taxes are impending, so that many owners are trying to sell but find buyers scarce.

Another class of investors were attracted by the German industries and put their money quite recklessly into rubber, dyestuffs, engineering, chemical or paper factories without the slightest knowledge of any of these branches. These industries are now confronted with great difficulties. Raw materials are daily becoming dearer, money is scarce, and the whole industrial and commercial situation in Germany is very serious.

Those speculators who turned their attention to the Berlin Bourse made huge sums of money in the beginning. Last November stocks and shares advanced by leaps and bounds, frequently 40,000 to 50,000 per cent in one day. Then came a sudden unexpected

crash. In their ignorance of the local market conditions the Austrian investors failed to notice the threatening signs of the preparations the Reichsbank was making to support the mark. Too late they tried to withdraw, and many of them were forced to sell substantial stocks in Vienna to cover their obligations in Berlin.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE

WINNIPEG, Man., April 7 (Special Correspondence)—Winnipeg is to have a new Masonic temple. A special committee is now at work on plans and estimates, and the new building, according to the information available at present, will be greatly superior to the present headquarters of the order in this city. The various lodges have been circumscribed with respect to their attitude toward the project, and it is stated that they all have indorsed it. The plan contemplates joint ownership of the building by all the city lodges, independently of the Grand Lodge.

PARIS TO OWN ITS EXPOSITION SITE

Foire de Paris in 1924 to Erect
Buildings on Champ de Mars

PARIS, March 28 (Special Correspondence)—During the next session the Municipal Council of the City of Paris will be called upon to announce its plans in the matter of the building of some permanent exposition or fair grounds near the Porte de Versailles. The ground to be set aside for this purpose will be a strip of land that begins inside the city limits and will extend out of them, right across to what is known under the name of *Briquerie de Vaugirard*. It is planned to hold here the *Foire de Paris* in 1924, which has been granted its final permit to erect its barques on the *Espplanade des In-*

valides and the *Champ de Mars* this year.

The building of these fair grounds has been the object of pourparlers between the Committee of the *Foire de Paris* and the Paris authorities for some time past. These pourparlers are now on the point of bearing fruit. The *Foire Committee* has formulated a demand for a concession, accompanying the same with detailed plans. The Paris authorities are known to be favorable to the projects and it is therefore quite certain that the Municipal Council should adopt the necessary measures to start work on it in the immediate future.

It was in 1902 that, on the initiative of M. Joffe, the incorporation took place in the Temple of the first *Foire de Paris*. Thereafter it was held annually, but the war came along and upset the order of things. In spite of the proximity of the enemy and the uncertainty reigning in the country, however, June, 1917, again witnessed the

building, The Leviathan eclipses anything the world has ever known.

The Leviathan is the largest ship in the world. Her gross registered tonnage is 59,956.65.

The first sailing from New York to Cherbourg and Southampton will be Wednesday, July 4th.

Hundreds of requests for reservations already have been received. Americans prefer the great Leviathan—the largest and greatest ship in the world—an American ship. So if you would be aboard when The Leviathan starts her epoch making voyage on July 4th, write today—or telephone any tourist agency or communicate direct with the United States Lines.

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SWEDEN HARNESSES ELECTRIC ENERGY

STOCKHOLM, March 20 (Special Correspondence)—For rational work in the field of exploiting the country's resources of water power for the generation of electric energy, Sweden can surely claim the premier place. The State has taken a marked lead in this connection, both in the actual construction of hydroelectric power stations and in the investigation of the available water power.

The Royal Electrification Committee, which has been engaged in this work for years, has now handed in a full report, dealing with the country's water power, its requirements and transmission of power for the different parts. With a reasonable exploitation and regulation Sweden should have at its disposal about 22,500,000 h. p. per annum.

CANADA'S MARINE SERVICE

MONTREAL, Que., April 8 (Special Correspondence)—In addition to employing larger and faster vessels on its freight service to the West Indies this summer the Canadian Government merchant marine will also extend the route to include the ports of St. Kitts and Antigua. The ports of call will now be St. Kitts, Antigua, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara, on a fortnightly service from Montreal. The West Indian service was started in 1919, and trade has steadily increased.

NEW CABINET MEN ALL AUSTRALIANS

Identity of the Nationalist and Country Parties Has Been Fully Maintained

MELBOURNE, Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence)—For the first time in its history Australia has a Cabinet composed entirely of natives of the Commonwealth. There are 11 members—six Nationalists and five Agrarians—one less than in the previous ministry.

Premier Handicapped
The Cabinet is by no means the strongest that could have been formed from the anti-Labor forces, but in making his selection Stanley M. Bruce, the Premier, was handicapped by the necessity of holding the balance between the two parties of which his following in the House will be composed, and also of giving representation to each of the six states. Still, to omit such men as Mr. Pratt, Mr. Watt, and the two Millens, seems to be courting disaster and the probability of a "cave" being formed inside the two parties is already being canvassed. Six of the present ministers have never before held Cabinet rank, and many members believe that a greater stiffening of experienced men would have been desirable.

The agreement under which Dr. Page, acting for the Country Party, arranged to support Mr. Bruce provided that the identity of the Nationalist and the Country parties should be maintained, that Dr. Page should take precedence in the Ministry after the Prime Minister, that the portfolios of the Treasury, Postmaster-Generalship, and Works and Railways Department, together with the Vice-Presidency of the Executive Council, should go to the Country Party and that in any Cabinet division on strict party lines Mr. Bruce should not vote, thus giving the Country Party and Nationalists equal representation.

The New Cabinet
Only three members of the Hughes Cabinet—Mr. Bruce, Mr. Groom, and Senator Pearce—are included, and the exclusion of Mr. Pratt, Mr. Foster, Senator E. D. Millen and Senator J. D. Millen, has caused surprise. The new Cabinet is as follows:

Stanley Melbourne Bruce, Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs (Nationalist, Victoria).
Earle Christmas Grafton Page, Treasurer (Country Party, New South Wales).

George Foster Pearce, Minister for Home Affairs and Territories (Nationalist Labor, West Australia).

Lytelton Ernest Groom, Attorney-General (Nationalist, Queensland).

William Gerrard Gibson, Postmaster-General (Country Party, Victoria).

Austin Chapman, Minister for Trade and Customs and Health (Nationalist, New South Wales).

Percy Gerald Stewart, Minister for Works and Railways (Country Party, Victoria).

Eric Kendall Bowden, Minister for Defense (Nationalist, New South Wales).

Llewellyn Atkinson, Vice-President of the Executive Council (Country Party, Tasmania).

Reginald Victor Wilson, Honorary Minister (Country Party, South Australia).

Thomas William Crawford, Honorary Member (Nationalist, Queensland).

AMERICAN ADVISER HONORED IN PERSIA

URBANA, Ill., April 7 (Special Correspondence)—Prof. E. L. Bogart of the University of Illinois, who is spending a year's leave of absence acting as adviser in the reorganization of the financial system of Persia, has been elected a director of the Bank of Persia.

In addition to his financial duties, Professor Bogart is making plans for the establishment of a national college of commerce; is outlining a constitution for a proposed society for the encouragement of industry, and is attending meetings of a commission for a national exposition to be held next summer.

ORE FOUND IN KATANGA IN 1915 NOW KNOWN TO BE RICH IN RADIUM

Discovery Made by Professor of Mineralogy While Rummaging in Cases of Metal Ore

BRUSSELS, March 23 (Special Correspondence)—The discovery of radium in the Katanga province of the Belgian Congo is now a well authenticated fact. The discovery, which was made by Professor Schoep, a professor of mineralogy at the University of Ghent, was made in 1915, when it was considered that one gram (1-28th of an ounce) of the bromide of this metal is worth £60,000. It happened, in 1915, that an English prospector named Sharp was traveling in this region near Chinkolobwe, in the valley of the Kasolo, an affluent of the Panda, when his boy brought him a lump of ore which he had just found. It was of the color of yellow ochre, very dense, of a kind unknown to Sharp, and that for the excellent reason that it was a hitherto undiscovered compound.

It appears rather astonishing that from 1915 to 1921 the discovery of this metal should have remained unknown to the world, more especially its being a radio-active mineral, as Mr. Sharp, who was an agent of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, doubtless informed that company of his discovery. It may here be mentioned that a radio-active mineral affects a photographic plate in the absence of light. The radio-activity of a body is often due to the uranium it contains, and which, by decomposing, produces radium, which possesses an extraordinary radio-activity. Therefore metal ores containing uranium also contain radium. The presence of uranium was suspected in that found by Mr. Sharp.

During the Easter holidays of 1921,

Mr. Schoep, professor of mineralogy at the University of Ghent, was in London, passing his time at work in the marvelous scientific museums of that city, and in visiting the "old curiosity shops" after the manner of Dickens. One day, Professor Schoep, following up his professional mania as a mineralogist, rummaged about in some cases of metal ore, and, in a small case coming from Katanga, he discovered quite a series of radio-active minerals. This particular case had been presented to the custodian of the British Museum, who, after having made his choice, returned the remainder to the antiquary. That being so, the latter sold the contents of the case at a relatively low price to Professor Schoep, who had at once fully appreciated the value of his discovery.

Upon returning to Ghent he easily established the origin of the famous minerals; then he determined on their composition and particular properties. He discovered that among the contents of his case there were six new species of minerals, to which he gave names, as is his custom. These were Curite, dedicated to Professor Curie; "Kasolite," in remembrance of the Kasolo region, where the whole collection came from; "Dewindite," so named in honor of Jan Dewindt, formerly doctor of mineral science at the University of Ghent; "Stasite," in memory of the great Belgian chemist, Jan Stas; "Soddyite," dedicated to the English savant, F. Soddy, and "Bequerelite," dedicated to the French

savant, Becquerel, who was the first to distinguish the radio-activity of uranium.

The publication of these discoveries, in the reports of the Académie des Sciences de Paris, caused some agitation in the mining companies of Katanga and the financial world, always on the lookout for profits. About 80 tons of a mixture of all the above-mentioned minerals have reached Antwerp. In the neighborhood of this port at Oelen, most scientifically equipped works have been erected for the extraction of the radium contained in the Congo minerals, which is certified to be a very high proportion, and it is confidently predicted that as soon as the ore begins to arrive in sufficient quantities an output of six grams of radium a month may be expected.

POLICE TO PROTECT SHANGHAI FOREIGNERS

WINNIPEG, Man., April 10 (Special Correspondence)—Commander of the few internationally composed forces in the world, Brig.-Gen. Ronald Marr Johnson was a visitor in Winnipeg recently on his way to London, from Shanghai, where this unique force is stationed.

Describing his novel organization, the general said its members were all volunteers. It comprises all the branches of a regular military force, having a regiment of light horse, howitzers, armored cars and machine gun sections. The infantry section is one of its distinctive features, including a company entirely British, another exclusively American, another Portuguese, a fourth Italian, and other companies whose members are all of one nationality. The general said this force is maintained as a protection for the alien population which constitutes a considerable portion of the trading section of Shanghai.

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FIFTH AND MAIN STREETS, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

CHINA STUDIES
RAILWAY PROBLEMS

Soldiers Engaged to Guard the Roads Become Banditti, Then Return and Re-enlist

HARBIN, March 5 (Special Correspondence)—Railroading in China, and particularly in Manchuria, presents problems that the executives of the iron highways of the United States are not called on to meet or solve.

There has been a recent compilation of the troubles that have beset the Chinese Eastern railway that is under the guard of a large part of the army of Chan Tso-lin, with soldiers in numbers estimated to be anywhere from 10,000 to 50,000 stationed along its 1100 miles of track.

Soldiers Frequently Turn Bandit
It must be borne in mind that when the builders and owners of the road were in control, the banditti never came near it. There were more Russian soldiers than were necessary, but they were maintained as a part of the far-flung military enterprise of the Tsar's Government, and were used to impress China and Japan, rather than as protection against the raids of the ragged banditti that prey on the unarmed and the helpless. Thus it is easy to make comparisons. It is well known that the garrisons of Chinese soldiers frequently take to the hills, bearing with them their arms and ammunition, and after a raid or two, are accepted back into the fold of the army, without punishment.

For the better part of last year conductors were so maltreated by soldiers that it became necessary to send special interpreters and guards on every train. Many of these railroad ticket takers were sent to the hospitals, badly crippled. Engineers also came in for a share of the beatings that the soldiers take a delight in administering to men of the white race. So far as can be ascertained, has never been an instance where punishment has been meted out to these brutal maimers, but lengthy correspondence has taken place. There has been an increase in letter writing, but no stop to the outpouring of the soldiers.

Police Useless
Besides the army, there are railroad police, who cost the Chinese Eastern around 1,500,000 gold rubles a year, or about 750,000 American dollars. If the police protected the road, the outlay would not be so bad, but as far as known there has never been a raid frustrated or a bandit captured by them.

Last year showed no improvement over 1921, and there is nothing in sight to indicate betterment in 1923. The road is running deeper and deeper in debt; there has been an increase in the number of Chinese troops; revenues are not increasing, and the physical improvement of track and rolling stock that has marked the present Russian management will begin to retrograde shortly.



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ITALY AND SICILY PROVIDE
PLAYGROUND FOR SIGHT-SEERS

Naples and Florence, Syracuse and Taormina, Are "Done" by American Tourists in Weeks Instead of Months

TAORMINA, Sicily, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—What is regarded as the most intensive sight-seeing expedition ever conducted in Southern Europe has borne down upon this famous beauty spot of Sicily recently and made an immense success of one day. A big liner from New York put in at Syracuse at the break of day and landed 500 Americans to see what they could see. Syracuse, with its famous Greek theater built in the fifth century B. C., hewn out of solid rock, was finished in an hour. Practically every available automobile and all the guides in this part of the island had been engaged beforehand, and all eastern Sicily, which commonly makes at least a week's hard sight-seeing, was "done" in one day. Organization and the automobile did it. The railways in Sicily are hopeless.

Visitors Disperse
After visiting the Greek theater the party scattered fanlike. Some went up into the mountains at the back of the island, but the majority found it most pleasant to explore and study this wonderful little place of Taormina, which is like no other anywhere. Taormina the tranquil, people call it.

The more practical among the 500 visitors admired the amazing industry of this little community as it is conducted in the one main street. There are in a short space as many as 10 bootmakers' shops in which handmade boots and shoes are made to visitors' orders at one-fourth British and American prices. There are 10 lace-making shops scattered among them, and other forms of industry, the young people being kept specially busy. Italy, too, now thrives more than ever by her foreign visitors. At the time of her need more money is being given to the country by tourists for sight-seeing than ever before. Americans now form about 80 per cent of the tourists. Canadians are also numerous, but British are comparatively few, while it is a noticeable fact that the Germans are beginning to travel again.

Complexion of Tourism Changes
Apart from the nationalities of the tourists, the complexion of tourism in the land where it is most popular and extensive has completely changed. Formerly a month was spent in Rome, a month in Florence, weeks in Venice, Naples, Sicily, with many days at such places as Bologna, Siena, Perugia, and Orvieto, with a final dalliance of a considerable period at the lakes in the north. Now, under the American lead a week at most is substituted for the month, a day for the week, and when possible a few hours for the days. Sicily, which has accommodated sev-

eral civilizations, and, according to some, cannot be fairly and completely studied in one lifetime, is disposed of in a week, Palermo and Taormina being the chief objectives, while Syracuse and Girgenti are taken in when possible, with Segesta as a delectable extra on occasion. After Sicily the average American moves up to Naples, then Rome, and so on north, and Italy is accomplished in a month or less, while the people of other nations are still listlessly engaged in their first movement. It is the British view that if at least a week cannot be given to a certain place it should not be visited at all, but New York, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco unanimously hold that upon every ground two days or even one are better than none at all. One point of the tourist invasion of Italy is the remarkable number of American women who are traveling without male relatives. It is no exaggeration to say that more than half the small American parties consist of women alone—either mother and daughters, sisters or friends, the first-named being the most frequent combination. The average male American is evidently too busy.

RUSSIA RESTRICTS
USE OF WIRELESS

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 23.—Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette of March 27 contains a copy of the rules for the use of radio-telegraphic apparatus on foreign vessels off the coast or in the territorial waters of Russia. According to these rules all foreign vessels, "war merchant and private" must "observe the directions of the International Wireless Convention and its service regulations." Vessels are in addition forbidden to exchange radio-telegrams within the ten mile limit, except when rendering assistance to other vessels or piloting them through ice or when a vessel is itself needing assistance or wishes to send out a warning to others. "Vessels entering ports which possess coast wireless stations and exchanging with the latter wireless messages are allowed to complete such exchange of messages on the condition of appropriate reduction of electric energy within the radius of the ship's wireless."

Where there is no coast wireless station, vessels are allowed to use their wireless on receipt of special written permission issued by the harbor-master and valid either for a specified period or for each separate visit to the port. Only intelligible messages may be sent, and cipher or code is strictly forbidden. The rules, which were dated Jan. 16, came into force one month after their original publication.

BENGAL COUNCIL
DEBATES BUDGET

Despite Cuts, Deficit of 1,600,000 Rupees Is Shown—Taxable Capacity Reached

CALCUTTA, March 6 (Special Correspondence)—Long debates have taken place in the Bengal Legislative Council in connection with the local budget. Bengal, which this year opened its budget with a balance of nearly 9,000,000 rupees, and expected to be down to 4,000,000 rupees by March, 1924. The current year, which was expected to end with a surplus of 1,900,000 rupees, actually showed a deficit of 1,600,000 rupees, and next year is expected to show a deficit on capital and revenue account of about 1,000,000 rupees. These disappointing results have caused, despite expenditure having been cut to the bone. Receipts have fallen disastrously, thus showing that the Province has reached its taxable capacity. Yet fresh taxation would in all probability have been necessary had not the central Government for three years remitted the Bengal annual contribution of 6,300,000 rupees.

Atmosphere of Pessimism
In these circumstances the debate was depressing, and members carried on the argument in an atmosphere of unceasing pessimism, and were hopelessly divided in their attitude toward the recommendations of the Bengal Retrenchment Committee. Severe criticism was passed by members of all classes on the financial arrangements pertaining to the reforms by which Bengal had—normally—to contribute 6,300,000 rupees to the Central Government and received no benefit from the fact that the Province contributes about 155,000,000 rupees out of a total of about 255,000,000 rupees received by the Government of India under the heads of income tax, customs, and salt duty. Members remarked bitterly that the reforms had produced nothing except expense, and three new taxes, but Mr. P. C. Mitter in a vigorous speech declared that with most limited resources everything possible had been done so far as education was concerned and a policy of consistent expansion had been followed.

Two Provinces Show Surpluses
Unlike Bengal, Bombay and Behar, show surpluses instead of deficits, but the United Provinces and the Punjab anticipated deficits and these anticipations have been realized. That of the United Provinces is an unpleasant surprise. That of the Punjab relatively pleasant. In the former province the financial year started with a deficit on revenue account of 5,919,000 rupees, and the Council passed a deficit budget, the revenue anticipated during 1922-1923

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being 13,231,600, the actual deficit by the end of the year being estimated at 7,989,000 rupees. The deficit, however, has actually turned out to be 14,683,000 rupees. During 1923-1924 the expenditure is expected to exceed the revenue by 5,100,000 rupees, but this includes 335,000 rupees for capital outlay on the important Sarda Canal. Excluding this, the revenues are estimated to fall short of the expenditure by 4,768,000 rupees, making the total deficit by March, 1924, over 19,400,000, or almost 20,000,000 rupees.

New Taxation Imposed
At length the council is imposing new taxation—enhancement of court duties, and stamp fees and the imposition of a duty on motor vehicles. These are expected to leave the Government with a balance of 4,508,000 rupees at the end of the financial period. The Government of India is lending the United Provinces Government the sum of 10,281,000 rupees on account of the Sarda Canal.

In the Punjab, Sir John Maynard in presenting the budget estimated for a deficit of 9,300,000 rupees during the year 1923-1924, compared with one of 17,000,000 rupees during the year 1922-1923. Revenue receipts are 6,400,000 rupees higher than anticipated, and expenditure at 1,400,000 rupees less than budgeted. If these anticipations prove correct, the Punjab will be almost unique in presenting increased receipts. The Government intends to make an appeal to the Punjab investor to invest in the canals of his own Province.

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MICHIGAN NEEDS GOOD PITCHERS

Baseball Team Is Strong in Every Other Department of Game— Squad Is Touring South

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 7 (Special Correspondence)—Baseball prospects at the University of Michigan are problematical this year, depending on the development of recruit pitchers to assist H. J. Liverance '23, only member of last year's pitching corps

With the exception of the pitching staff, Michigan has one of the best feeling and hitting teams in its history, with an entire veteran outfield and three veteran infielders.

Although the squad has been hampered by unfavorable weather conditions, the annual southern trip is expected to give Coach R. L. Fisher a good line on his pitching prospects.

If the pitchers do well, Michigan stands an excellent chance of placing among the leaders in the Inter-collegiate Conference race this year.



Capt. I. C. Uteritz '23
Michigan Varsity Baseball Team

as the heavy hitting squad which is available is certain to cause opposing boxmen some concern.

Eight games were scheduled in the south this year, the Wolverines meeting the University of Vanderbilt, the University of Georgia and Alabama Polytechnical Institute in a two-game series, and single contests scheduled with the University of Kentucky and the University of Cincinnati.

Twenty-seven games have been scheduled for the Michigan nine this season, including the eight games played on the southern trip. 11 "Big Ten" Conference engagements, a two-game series with the University of Washington nine, the Michigan Agricultural College, Notre Dame and the University of Wisconsin Normal and Western State Normal.

In the "Big Ten" Michigan will meet Ohio State University, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Iowa, the University of Illinois, and the University of Minnesota in home and away series while a single game has been booked with Northwestern University.

Coach Fisher is well supplied with veteran material and bright-looking recruit prospects for every position except the box. R. T. Knode '23, one of the best first base players and leaders in the country, will not play this third season at that position.

Capt. I. C. Uteritz '23 is one of the best baseball players turned out at the Wolverine university since the graduation of George H. Sisler.

Uteritz is a senior, having played for two or three years this season on the Michigan nine. He has played one year at second base and one year at shortstop. He is an excellent fielder and a good hitter and for the third year will be the lead-off man on the

G. S. Haggerty '25, basketball star, has earned the job as captain of second base. Haggerty is one of the best elders on the squad and will add considerable power to the Wolverine attack.

In the outfield Michigan will be represented by three veterans, J. H. Shackelford '23, H. C. Kipke '24, and Fred Klein '23. Shackelford will carry bat in the cleanup position. L. J. Kipke '24 will stand at shortstop in place of beating the veteran Klein out for the left field job. Klein is a

Weissmuller Case Causes Discussion

**Chicago Men Believe Swimmer
Should Make Trip**
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., April 13—Hope that an exception may be made in the case of John Weissmuller of the Illinois Athletic Club, world's greatest swimmer, who is included in the list of amateur athletes barred from making foreign trips this summer by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, was expressed by officials of the organization here today.

"We already have the money from England for Weissmuller's passage," said William Bachrach, his coach, who planned to go along, "and we hope that some way may be found to let him go."

That some way may be found to let him go is being sought on all grounds for including him. He was invited from abroad and will be back in time to compete for our own national championships.

C. A. Dean, chairman of the Ath-

as Weissmuller is concerned, the ruling is unjust. He stated that a trip abroad this spring would be an advantage when Weissmuller goes back to the Olympics next year, because he will be more at home. He stated there had never been any thought of sending an I. A. C. water-polo team abroad.

**Amateur Athletic Union of
United States Expects Only
Harvard-Yale Track Team**

NEW YORK, April 13 (By The Associated Press)—It was announced by the Amateur Athletic Union last night

that with the exception of the Harvard-Yale track team, which is scheduled for a meet with Oxford-Cambridge in England next July, permission would be refused to all athletes under A. A. U. jurisdiction to take part in international contests abroad.

The decision, reached upon the recommendation of the International Affairs Committee, of which J. B. MacCabe of Boston is chairman, was made to bring about concentration upon this country's participation in the Olympic games at Paris next year. Recommendation to the same effect pre-

The attitude taken by the U. S. welfare state, a number of prospective foreign invasions by American athletic stars. These included sending track and swimming teams to the thirtieth anniversary of Gothenburg, Sweden, followed by invitations to compete in Germany, Denmark, Norway, Holland and Czechoslovakia; a water-polo team to visit a number of European nations; and a basketball team from England and Scotland by John Weismuller, Illinois A. C. star, and the Misses Helen Vainwright, Aileen Riggins and Gertrude Ederle of New York; also the trip of C. W. Paddock, University of Southern California sprinting star, to Paris for the international college meet in May.

The Y's Harvard track invasion was exempted from the effect of the decision, it was announced, because plans were laid for the meet in 1921 and completed a year ago by J. T. McGovern of Cornell University. Under an arrangement with the English universities, Mr. McGovern revealed, they are to compete in meets with Harvard-Yale and Cornell-Princeton, at New York, New York, and New York, New York.

Great Britain, except in Olympic years. Mr. McGovern announced that the following schedule for a period of years had been agreed upon:

Yale-Harvard vs. Oxford-Cambridge, in England, 1928.
Oxford-Cambridge vs. Princeton-Cornell in England, 1929.
Princeton-Cornell vs. Oxford-Cambridge, in the United States, 1932.
Princeton-Cornell vs. Oxford-Cambridge, in England, 1933.
Yale-Harvard vs. Oxford-Cambridge, in England, 1937.

Mr. McGovern also said that in all probability, outside of Olympic years, the relay teams of Oxford and Cambridge would meet the University of Pennsylvania alternately in England and the United States. He stated that this year are sending over a team for the Penn relay carnival, April 27, and

BROOKLYN BEATS NEW YORK, 8-7
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 13.—A batting clinic, out of which the Brooklyn Nationals emerged victorious, was the feature of the game between the two New York Americans, took place here Saturday, the final score being 8 to 7. Six home runs were made. The New York team tied an early lead by Brooklyn in the eighth, but the Nationals came back in the ninth with the one run necessary to win. Meusel batted first, and in the first inning he made three runs, a triple and a single. In the fourth inning, Left Fielder Wheat was Brooklyn's star batter, making three hits in five trips to the plate. In the play by Wheat, the New York team allowed Brooklyn its winning run in the ninth. The score

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
 Inning— 0 3 4 0 0 0 0 1—5 11 9
 Brooklyn 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 2—7 12 1
 New York 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 2—7 11 1

Batteries—Smith, Mamaux and Tyler,
 (tunneling); Mays, Roettger and Schang,
 (offman). Umpires—Klem and McGowan.
 Time—1h. 40m.

FOOT FEATURES IN PENN VICTORY

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Pitcher
 W. Roth '24 is credited with a victory
 for the University of Pennsylvania
 over the Ursinus College team.
 The victory was by his own
 achievements, defensively and offensively.
 He allowed Ursinus only four

ins in six innings and made two triples in three times at bat. W. H. Hunter '23 finished the game in the box on the sixth inning on, the opponents taking only one hit. Ursinus assumed the lead in the fourth inning, but was forged ahead in the fourth and increased its score as the game progressed while Ursinus failed to count gain. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Ursinus	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	2	—	7	11	2
Hunter	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	5	4

Batters—Roth, Huntzinger and Goldblatt. Men on base—Roth. Umpires—Matt, Bates and Hehner. Time—1:10.

Tennis and Baseball Squads Off Tomorrow, and Lacrosse Men Start Monday to Finish Training

cluded which men were to make the trip.

Three of the men are veterans who made the trip last year and the followers of the team believe that there is good reason to expect the racquet men to make as good a showing as the team made last year when it won 3 out of 4 contests. The three men from last year's team are Capt. Morris Kane '23, G. C. Guild '23 and K. S. Pfaffman '24. Guild conditioned himself during the winter playing on the hockey team, while Pfaffman starred on the varsity football team, dropping a goal against Yale at New Haven last fall.

The latter game is expected to be the hardest of all for the club men are all experienced. The recess period will be well spent, for Coach Gustafson will have fewer men to work with and can devote more time to individual instruction as the faults of the various men loom up during the games.

SEMIFINALS IN SINGLES TENNIS

Vincent Richards Qualifies in

leaving is the baseball team, 22 in number, not counting managers and trainer, all of whom are under the care of Coach J. J. Slattery. The team is the best in the state, and it is expected that, with the benefit of the spring trip, Coach Slattery will be able to present a formidable nine by the time the regular season opens.

The team leaves tomorrow night on a 7:30 o'clock train, heading southward, and is expected to arrive in Washington some time Sunday night, where it will rest for the first game, scheduled on Tuesday, against the Gilliam and Mary College nine at the Capital City Hotel.

On the baseball team, as well as outdoor doubles champions, in every division in which there is a man competing, the star player is expected to figure heavily in the contest of titles.

In the men's singles, Slattery will face G. C. Shafer, the present singles champion, in one-half of the semi-finals, while Dr. P. B. Hawk, United States veteran singles champion, will meet S. J. Washell, Brooklyn, former indoor champion, in the other half.

In the women's singles, Miss Helen Gilleau, New York, No. 6 in the women's ranking list of the United States, meets Miss Marian Chapman, Nynck, N. Y., holder of the De Forest trophy, and Miss Mary De Jersey, Camden, New York, No. 1.

men plays the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, April 18; Catholic University of America in Washington, April 19, and the final game with the University of Maryland at College Park, April 20.

One problem to be solved by Coach Catterly is of particular interest to the team's followers and that is, what will he do with F. S. Hill '24, who has been such a fine presence in the team's two games. It is looked for that Hill '23 will have given competition for the third base position and if the former third star fails to improve his hitting, Hill '23 will be called upon to battle by R. B. Bidwell and Josiah Wheelwright of Boston.

Bidwell and Wheelwright, veterans of the 1922 team, came through the semifinals with a victory by 6-3, 6-4 over Shafer and Hawk. Richards reached the final round in the mixed doubles with the efficient assistance of Miss Ceres Barber of Orange.

After a hard contest, Miss Gillespie and Miss Chapman won the singles title, 6-2, 6-1, over Miss Douglas from Mrs. Candee and Miss Lillian Scharman. The summary:

While L. J. Young '23 started well in Westleyan College, but weakened and had to be withdrawn in favor of Bemis. R. F. Cordingley '25 is an amateur pitcher. Bemis was called to work for a while in the Connecticut Agricultural College game. The going south on the trip are: Pitchers—G. W. Burgess '25, J. S. Rogers Jr. '25, J. E. Loomis '25, Lewis '24, R. H. Keegan '23, D. W. Sawyer '23.
Catcher—C. C. Buel '23, J. W. Hamlin '23, F. S. Hill '24, Percy Jenkins '24, George Owen Jr. '23, J. C. Ross '23, C. C. Loomis '23.
Infielders—N. H. Hill '24, Grosvenor '24, K. J. Young '23, J. E. Loomis '23, F. Oakes '23, R. F. Cordingley '25, J. M. Rogers '23.
The Freshmen team will have a

It will be better than that of last year. Of the letter men of last year's team, Capt. Francis Rouillard is outstanding in the defense work. The first baseman of the letter men is R. A. Treanor. Of the letter men last year and also picked on the American lacrosse team. R. LeB. Ggett '23, second defense, and L. B. Ggett '23, inside home, are letter men last year. Young moved to inside from his old position of third base. The new men, J. A. Ggett '23, and J. A. Ggett '23, are also letter men.

app. 25 appears certain of holding charged during the game.

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app. 25 appears certain of holding charged during the game.

KANSAS OUTLOOK
IS FAIRLY BRIGHT

Baseball Team Will Have to Play First Class Ball All Season to Equal Its Record

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 9 (Special Correspondence).—That the University of Kansas baseball nine will have to play first-class ball all season to equal its record of the last two years is the opinion of Coach George Clark.

"Prospects look only fairly bright," said the Kansas diamond mentor. "The nine against nine-letter men back for practice in 1922, we have only five working out daily in preparation for a hard series of games this season."

In 1921 the Crimson and Blue nine captured the championship of the Missouri Valley Conference, winning 15 games out of a total of 28 played. The following season Kansas ended the season in a tie with the nine of Washington University, St. Louis, for Conference honors.

J. B. Bloomer, 24, Capt. J. H. Wenzel, 23, C. C. Frazier, 23, J. C. Longberg, 24, and W. W. Staplin, 23, are the five players about whom the 1922 diamond team is being shaped. Bloomer is swinging the bat for Kansas for the third season as are Wenzel and Longberg. Longberg and Staplin are playing their second year of varsity baseball.

Outdoor practice has proceeded for over a month. Although the inclement weather has prevented Coach Clark from making consistent improvements in the men's playing form, he has dwelt at length on the fundamentals of the game and expects to have the squad whipped into fairly good shape for the first game of the season—with Iowa State College at Ames, Ia., on April 20.

From present indications the lineup for the Kansas opener will be as follows: Bloomer in the box and Frazier on the receiving end of the battery; I. L. Cole, 25, first base; W. J. Campbell, 23, second base; Captain Wenzel, third base; Staplin, shortstop; L. C. Wenzel, 23, longstop; and C. R. Kennedy, 23, in the outfield. Although partially tentative, this lineup looks better on the field than any other combination at the present time.

The rest of the squad, which has been pared down from a total of 35 candidates originally, is as follows: M. M. Price, 25, J. M. Davis, 25, D. V. Armstrong, 25, H. G. Lutz, 24, E. S. Luse, 25, G. J. Kotapich, 24, W. E. Brennan, 25, R. S. Hollingsworth, 25, and D. L. Benson, 23. Both Armstrong and Hollingsworth look good in outfield positions.

Bloomer, last year's captain, is considered one of the best pitchers in the valley. He is a good strategist. Where is the only left-handed pitcher that Coach Clark has to fill the shoes of C. C. Cluser, 23, who filled his niche in the Kansas squad by baffling conference hitters the whole season. Davis and Kennedy, the latter a pitcher on the 1922 freshman nine, are bawling the Kansas pitching staff.

One deciding factor in the line-up for the 1922 team is the reputed strength of the conference teams in general. Washington University and the University of Missouri loom up as particularly formidable formations. The opinion of Coach Clark is that the Kansas nine will make strong bids for top positions in the percentage column.

The batting averages of the letter men who are out for the 1922 Kansas nine are: Captain Wenzel, .302; Longberg, .288; Staplin, .262; Frazier, .270; and Bloomer, .269.

Which of the games with the University of Nebraska will be played at Lawrence and which at Lincoln has not been decided as yet. Fred Clark, former manager of the University of Nebraska, will probably return this spring for a few days to help whip the Kansas nine into condition for the season. He aided Coach Clark in 1922. The Kansas schedule for the season is as follows:

April 20, 21—Iowa State College at Ames; 22, 23—University of Iowa at Iowa City; 24, 25—University of Missouri at Columbia; 26, 27—University of Missouri at Columbia; 28, 29—University of Missouri at Columbia; 30, 1—University of Nebraska.

CENTRAL A. A. BASKETBALL
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., April 13—After close battles here last night the Wauekan, Ill., and the Lakeview Community girls team are in play today for third place in the Central Association Amateur Athletic Union basketball championship.

The first game, between the Wauekan and the Lakeview Community girls, was a closely guarded semi-final game. Near the close the score was tied 10-10 and the final shot rang out as the ball was in the air for the basket that gave Harvey the victory.

The second game, between the Wauekan and the Lakeview Community girls, was a closely guarded semi-final game. Near the close the score was tied 10-10 and the final shot rang out as the ball was in the air for the basket that gave Harvey the victory.

The third game, between the Wauekan and the Lakeview Community girls, was a closely guarded semi-final game. Near the close the score was tied 10-10 and the final shot rang out as the ball was in the air for the basket that gave Harvey the victory.

The fourth game, between the Wauekan and the Lakeview Community girls, was a closely guarded semi-final game. Near the close the score was tied 10-10 and the final shot rang out as the ball was in the air for the basket that gave Harvey the victory.

The fifth game, between the Wauekan and the Lakeview Community girls, was a closely guarded semi-final game. Near the close the score was tied 10-10 and the final shot rang out as the ball was in the air for the basket that gave Harvey the victory.

The sixth game, between the Wauekan and the Lakeview Community girls, was a closely guarded semi-final game. Near the close the score was tied 10-10 and the final shot rang out as the ball was in the air for the basket that gave Harvey the victory.

The seventh game, between the Wauekan and the Lakeview Community girls, was a closely guarded semi-final game. Near the close the score was tied 10-10 and the final shot rang out as the ball was in the air for the basket that gave Harvey the victory.

The eighth game, between the Wauekan and the Lakeview Community girls, was a closely guarded semi-final game. Near the close the score was tied 10-10 and the final shot rang out as the ball was in the air for the basket that gave Harvey the victory.

Records, Like Babies' Blocks,
Are Set Up to Be Knocked Down

Baseball Followers Are Wondering What Will Happen to the High Marks Made Last Season

NEW YORK, April 13—Baseball records are like babies' blocks—they are set up to be knocked down. Last year's individual and club batting records in the majors and leading minor leagues were high. What will happen to them this year?

G. H. Sieler, St. Louis Browns' first baseman, led all batmen in the American League with a percentage of .420. He was 586 times at bat in 142 games, hit safely 246 times and scored 134 runs. The St. Louis team led the league in club batting with .313. The champion Yankees were in fourth place in club batting with .287.

Rogers Hornsby's mark of .401 was highest in the National. The St. Louis second baseman was at bat 623 times in 154 games, gathered 250 hits, 102 of which were extra base drives, and scored 141 runs. The Pittsburgh Club led in team batting with .308, three points better than the champion Giants.

Robert Fothergill, Rochester outfielder, who has been recalled by DeFazio, led the International League in batting with .333 for 101 games. His club led in team batting with .302.

College Golfers in for a Good Season

Formation of New League Will Be Added Incentive

NEW YORK, April 13—College golfers will have an added competitive incentive this season as a result of the formation for the first time of an intercollegiate golf league.

Seven colleges have entered the league, but because they do not represent the complete membership of the Intercollegiate Golf Association, the league winner will only be awarded the title of eastern intercollegiate champion. The national title will be reserved for the team victor in the annual college tournament, scheduled at the Shawnee Club, Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 26 to 30.

The league members are Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Williams and Yale. Cornell was represented at the organization meeting, but has decided not to take part in the race. Penn State and Syracuse both have recently been admitted to the Intercollegiate Association, but the fact that schedules already had been arranged by other colleges prevented either from joining.

Opening league matches are scheduled for May 5.

CLEVELAND BUYS SHANER
NEW ORLEANS, April 13—Outfielder Shaner, who was traded from the Chicago Cubs to the Cleveland Indians yesterday, is expected to play for the Indians today by the New Orleans club. Shaner came to the Pelicans from the Danville team of the International League, where he hit .344 last season.

Shaner was traded from the Chicago Cubs to the Cleveland Indians yesterday, is expected to play for the Indians today by the New Orleans club. Shaner came to the Pelicans from the Danville team of the International League, where he hit .344 last season.

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out point better than the champion Baltimore Orioles.

American Association laurels went to Glenn Wright, Milwaukee catcher, now with Cleveland, who batted .370 for 121 games. He had a close rival in outfielder C. L. Becker of the Kansas City Blues, who, in 158 games, batted .367. Kansas City led club batting with .315. St. Paul, the champions, being in fifth place with .287.

Paul Strand, Salt Lake outfielder, led the Pacific Coast batters with an average of .384 in 178 games. San Francisco, pennant winners, led team batting with .291.

Schulte, Mobile catcher, played in 89 games for an average of .357. Schleibner, Little Rock first baseman, now with Brooklyn, in 150 games hit .354. Mobile, the Southern Association champions, led the club batting with .298.

Outfielders Herman of Omaha and East of Wichita led Western League batmen. Herman, in 82 games, rolled up an average of .416, and East, in 168 games, batted .393. Tulsa, the flag winners, batted .323 for club honors.

MUCH INTEREST TAKEN IN EAST-WEST TENNIS

NEW YORK, April 13—Much interest is already being taken in this district over the coming East vs. West lawn tennis team matches which are to be played this summer and the first of which is scheduled to take place at San Francisco, May 4, 5, and 6, with the return one at the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, a few days after the national tennis championship, which will be held at Germantown, Pa., in September.

W. T. Tilden, 2d and Vincent Richards, will carry the East's colors in the men's singles and doubles. Mrs. B. E. Cole, 2d of the Longwood Cricket Club, who recently won in both singles and doubles at the national women's indoor championships, will be the third eastern representative.

The personnel of the western team has not yet been definitely announced, but Miss Helen Wills probably will appear in the women's matches.

REED LEADS AT TRAPS
LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 13—E. E. Reed of Nassau, L. I., and Boston Athletic Association champion, scored 95 out of a possible 100 at the annual spring shoot of the High Gun Club here yesterday. S. Crothers of Philadelphia, was second with 83, and W. H. Mathers of Trenton third with 79. Reed, holder of the national title, was high among the professionals with 94.

PITTSBURGH WINS EASILY
EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 13—With Adams and Boehler pitching finely and allowing the opposing batters only one run, the Pittsburgh Pirates defeated the Evansville team yesterday, 10 to 0. Crandall, Faulkner, and Zeigler pitched for the home team and were sound for 15 safe hits. Pittsburgh also played errorless ball, while the locals made six errors.

Equipment for the many teams will probably be furnished in its entirety by the board of athletic control. Last fall, when 90 men appeared for interclass football, all uniforms and other accoutrements were supplied by the university, an undertaking new to Stanford.

With the start already made by the senior class, it probably will have little difficulty in winning the first trophy, and thus engraving its numerals permanently on the trophy.

Variety of athletes will be barred from any interclass competition, as was the rule in other, intra-mural sports. That is, a man who has made his letter in baseball will not be permitted to enter any inter-class contests in the same sport.

WOMEN PAY SIXTH OF NEW YORK TAX

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 13—Women paid \$5,108,078, or 16.1 per cent, (about one-sixth) of the total 1921 New York state income tax, according to figures compiled by the State Tax Commission and made public here today. It is believed by officials of the commission that women will pay even a higher percentage on this year's income tax, which is now being collected.

"The figures are the latest available," says a statement from the commission. "They show there were 1,089,129 returns from New York state residents. Of these, single women made 72,717 returns; married women made separate returns to the number of 20,618, and unmarried women as heads of families, 8,395,471.

"The tax paid by the women was based on taxable income amounting to \$578,023,500, or 15.1 per cent of the total taxable income of New York state residents, which amounted to \$3,819,225,900."

CANADA TO EXTEND TRADE

OTTAWA, April 10—Canada's ordinary revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31 last totalled \$284,750,135, an increase of \$13,000,000 over the previous year, the finance department reported last night. Ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$307,153,539, a decrease of \$17,000,000. The public debt continued at \$45,206,197, despite the \$77,000,000 excess of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures. The debt increase was attributed to expenditures, chiefly railway, that do not come within the class of ordinary expenditures. The net debt at the close of the fiscal year was \$2,430,202,551.

LELAND STANFORD
HAS NOVEL PLAN

Inter-Class Athletics, Intended to Supplement Intra-Mural Sports, Adopted

PALO ALTO, Cal., April 7 (Special Correspondence).—A new and novel plan for inter-class athletic activities, intended to supplement the intra-mural sports already fostered by the university, has been adopted at Leland Stanford Junior University. The class athletic championship will be decided annually by a comprehensive schedule of major and minor sports running through the school year, and the numerals of the winning class and the runner-up will be inscribed on a permanent trophy cup.

M. N. Reed, '23, J. J. Collins, '24, C. E. Beardsley, '25 and R. M. Kay, '26, presidents of their respective classes, and the staff of coaches, with Dr. W. S. Barrow, director of athletics, and C. W. Davis, director of intra-mural sports, have worked out a plan of inter-class contests in football, basketball, baseball, soccer, swimming, track, cross-country running and tennis, with a system of point scoring.

The class with the greatest total at the end of the year will be declared champion and, with that winning the second largest total, will have its name inscribed on the permanent trophy cup. A committee composed of the director of athletics, Coach J. L. Templeton, and President Reed of the senior class have active formulation of plans to further the scheme in their charge. After details have finally been worked out, it will be presented to the students' executive committee for final approval.

Each class will be expected to select a class manager, the four to form a committee which will determine questions of eligibility and such matters in conference with the gymnasium staff. The coach plan will not supply the general direction of Davis.

It is the plan that the four classes should contribute a part of the money needed to provide a handsome cup for the permanent trophy.

The first award will be made at the end of the present year, the seniors already having a start on the other classes through having won both basketball and baseball. Points probably will be counted: first place, 5; second, 3; third, 2, and fourth, 1.

The present system of intra-mural activities and competition between various groups living on the campus. Heretofore, intra-mural sports have lagged far behind intercollegiate contests, and have received little attention both from the university officials and the undergraduate body.

Now, however, according to the plan which has been largely formulated by Davis, since he came to Stanford last fall, and Dr. Barrow, who came here from Boston at the same time, all will work toward securing a greater interest in the undergraduate body.

Playing fields, which were considered last year, will be again put into shape for the use of the baseball teams this spring. One of these, according to the plans made a year ago, will be located near the present library, in the heart of the campus. Others are indefinite, but probably will be near the present playing fields, north of the university main building.

Equipment for the many teams will probably be furnished in its entirety by the board of athletic control. Last fall, when 90 men appeared for interclass football, all uniforms and other accoutrements were supplied by the university, an undertaking new to Stanford.

With the start already made by the senior class, it probably will have little difficulty in winning the first trophy, and thus engraving its numerals permanently on the trophy.

Variety of athletes will be barred from any interclass competition, as was the rule in other, intra-mural sports. That is, a man who has made his letter in baseball will not be permitted to enter any inter-class contests in the same sport.

WOMEN PAY SIXTH OF NEW YORK TAX

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 13—Women paid \$5,108,078, or 16.1 per cent, (about one-sixth) of the total 1921 New York state income tax, according to figures compiled by the State Tax Commission and made public here today. It is believed by officials of the commission that women will pay even a higher percentage on this year's income tax, which is now being collected.

"The figures are the latest available," says a statement from the commission. "They show there were 1,089,129 returns from New York state residents. Of these, single women made 72,717 returns; married women made separate returns to the number of 20,618, and unmarried women as heads of families, 8,395,471.

"The tax paid by the women was based on taxable income amounting to \$578,023,500, or 15.1 per cent of the total taxable income of New York state residents, which amounted to \$3,819,225,900."

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Modjeska's Home

In the Forest of Arden, Cleveland Forest Reserve, which was for 20 years the home of the famous Shakespearean actor, is now open to the public as a place for a day's auto trip. The beautifully landscaped grounds are now available for luncheon parties and for parties and are open to visitors during the day only. Admission free. For particulars apply to the Forest of Arden and Modjeska's Home, 1000 Broadway, New York City.

The beautiful olive grove adjoining and overlooking Modjeska's Home is now subdivided into small home sites. Each site is easily accessible, heavily wooded, and has a beautiful view of the city. The prices range from \$200 to \$300 and 1922. A 6 month term of payment covering a long period of time are available if desired.

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BULGARIA IMPRISONS FOR LIFE SIX FORMER CABINET MINISTERS

Constitutional Changes Recently Effected Will Expedite the Trial, Demanded by Referendum, of 22 Others

NEW YORK, April 7 (Special Correspondence).—Information from Bulgarian newspapers received in this city tend to show that the conviction and sentencing of six Bulgarian former cabinet ministers to imprisonment for life for their part in aligning their country with the Central Powers in the World War was effected by a tribunal made up, not entirely of judges, but partly of politicians, without any juridical knowledge. Several of the judges were peasant deputies, who did not know any way beyond the tests of literacy. Among the men convicted was Vassil Radoslavoff, who was Premier of Bulgaria during the war.

By special legislation passed by the Sobranje, under the present administration, the function of passing judgment upon the ministers, who were accused of exceeding their constitutional authority in deciding the country's course without action by the Sobranje, of bribery by contractors, and of locking the country into an attitude of opposition to the Entente, without its consent, was withdrawn from the regular judiciary. A tribunal, consisting of members of the judiciary and of deputies was constituted for the trial.

Some Rights Preserved
 Certain of the constitutional rights of the prisoners were, however, assured to them under legislation which was not repealed. It was these that had protracted the proceedings since 1918, when the men were arrested. Many constitutional changes have been effected since the trial began. Under these changes the 22 former ministers who were subjected to trial under the verdict of the referendum last January, which decided by a margin of two to three for prosecution, will have their cases considerably expedited.

These 22 include the late Sofia of three successive cabinets—the Guehoff, Malinoff and Danef-Todoroff ministries. And the Government of Premier Stamboulsky did not elect to assume responsibility for fixing upon individuals the responsibility for a crushing national disaster, it referred the issue to a popular referendum. Black and white ballots were given out. The black ballot meant a vote for prosecution. Almost two-thirds of the people demanded the subjection of the ministers to trial. Like the court that reached the decision just announced in the case of Radoslavoff and his Cabinet, the tribunal will not be the regularly constituted judicial body but a "rump" court, made up partly of duly constituted judiciary and partly of deputies. Vassil Radoslavoff, who was former King Ferdinand did, and he has remained on the Continent ever since. The 22 ministers accused of unpatriotic or ill-judged conduct during the period beginning with the First Balkan War and ending with the conclusion of the Second Balkan War, face the charge of responsibility for the infliction of a national disaster upon their country exceeded in gravity only by the outcome of the World War. Danef is accused of having caused, by his unyielding policy, the outbreak of the Second Balkan War, that came after the first without breathing space. It is maintained by his critics that his attitude of intransigence was the chief cause for the breaking out of hostilities between Serbia and Bulgaria.

The court that is to try Guehoff,

Malinoff, Danef and their associates is now being organized. The evidence to be introduced at the forthcoming trial will constitute the agrarian view of the origin and conduct of the two Balkan wars.

INDIA IMPORTS MORE TEXTILES

Khadder Movement Lost Power in 1922, and Reaction Began

BOMBAY, Feb. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The figures of mill production in India and of the imports of foreign yarn and piece-goods during the past nine months afford an interesting reading. When Mahatma Gandhi launched the khadder movement, India was importing about \$54,000,000 of foreign cotton goods, but so marvelous was the progress of the movement that within a year the value of the total annual imports was reduced to less than \$27,000,000. But since the beginning of 1922, a reaction has set in and the country, instead of making a steady headway, is actually retrogressing, as will be seen from the following figures: The value of goods woven in Indian mills in the eight months, ending November, 1922, was \$26,000,000, as compared with \$27,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1921.

On the other hand, the value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in the eight months ending with November, 1922, was \$26,000,000 as compared with \$20,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1921. It will thus be seen that while Indian production decreased in value by about \$1,000,000, the imports increased in value by about \$5,000,000. The value of goods woven in Indian, in the month of November, 1922, namely, \$2,500,000, though higher by \$250,000, than that of goods woven in November, 1921, was lower by \$800,000 than that of foreign goods imported in November, last year.

The statistics of yarn production in India and imports from foreign countries are equally suggestive. In November, 1922, the total quantity spun in Indian mills was about 61,000,000 pounds, as compared with 53,000,000 pounds in November, 1921. This is no doubt satisfactory, but it is found that whereas India is successfully resisting the imports of yarn of coarser counts, she is importing an increasing quantity of yarn of finer counts, and the merchants are pining off the cloth woven of such yarn as country-made cloth. The Congress workers are now encouraging mill owners to spin medium and fine counts in large quantities to combat the imported yarns of these counts.

VALUE OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS DECLINES

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The value of the products of American manufacturing industries, according to the census for 1921, now nearing completion, will be shown to be approximately \$40,000,000,000, compared with \$62,000,000,000 in 1919. In 1921 production, purchases and sales were less than in 1919, but the principal cause of the decline was the fall in prices.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

London Dressmaker Tells Clever Ways of Making Trimmings

"REALLY, when you come to think of it, the secret of the Paris model is that it has unusual trimmings that cannot be bought ready-made in the shops. I was wondering the other day whether you could not write an article on the odd things that can be used as trimmings," said a friend who not long since retired from a dressmaking business of which the success was certainly in part due to the originality of the models produced.

"I used all sorts of strange things—in tacks, and blind cords and staple pins—and people wondered how we got our effects," she went on. "One of the most successful ornaments I ever made was of tin! I simply got the lid of a tin box and pierced holes in it with the aid of a nail and a hammer, and then over-sewed it with chenille.

"Then you can make lovely ornaments of aluminum. I designed and cut out a shape and then, with my nail and hammer, made holes in it forming a pattern, and filled up the holes with ordinary brass paper clips. Very effective buckles were executed in the same way. Another pretty notion for decorating a cloth dress or coat is to cut out leaves or medallions in tin or aluminum, and put holes all around the edges and then bind the edges with cloth and sew on the ornaments thus formed.

"You can also cut little squares of aluminum with a slit at either end and thread them on a ribbon to make one of the fashionable girdles. This looks very nice on a cloth dress or serge coat frock. The best of aluminum is that it goes well with practically any color. One of these girdles looks very nice, too, on a cotton frock.

Flowers and Cords of Odd Materials

"The flowers which are used so much for girdles, hip pieces, and the ends of sashes can be made from velvet, silk, or chiffon, gold tissue or gold ribbon. Taffeta for the easiest to handle as petals made of it stand out so well. I used blind cord for the centers of my flowers, frayed out and with a little gold paint on the top for the pollen. The petals of chiffon flowers are made on loops of fine wire. For the velvet flowers, however, you have to cut out a paper pattern for the petals, for unless you do this it is easy to get away from the right shape. It would be wise for anyone who is not good at designing to copy an artificial flower. After cutting the petals in the velvet, you take two of them and face them to each other, sew them together at the edges and turn them inside out.

"I achieved beautiful effects with cords made of crepe de chine. To make these you cut the crepe de chine three inches wide and double it and sew it together three-eighths of an inch from the fold. Then you sew a needle in at one end and pull it through the little slot that you have made. This draws your wide turnings inside the slot to form the padding of the cord. But on the six of these soft cords played together make a delightful girdle or belt, or a trimming for the edge of a cloak.

"A lovely cloak that I made was of shot-blue hand-woven silk lined with jade-green crepe de chine. It had plaited cords of the shot silk carried down the fronts and finishing at the back with a flat bow and long ends weighted with flowers to tone touched with gold. There were also plaited cords of jade-green crepe de chine on the inside edge of the coat to match the lining.

The Versatile Bobbin

"I have made wonderful tassels from bobbin. I used to gilt or paint the reel, and get a hank of silk and put it through the hole in the reel, leaving a loop of about 1½ inches at the top, where I put either a knot or a little finish of beads. Sometimes I cut some of the strands of the silk at the top and let them fall down over the reel or caught them in around the center of it with beads or silk. I painted the reels mauve, or purple, or blue, or black, according to the color scheme, and used them for the ends of girdles on jumpers or serge frocks. In gold they looked lovely on evening coats. They reels make fascinating little tassels to hang at the ends of loose sleeves.

"Occasionally I used the reels horizontally. After putting a hank of silk through the reel and knotting it at each end, and then leaving it to fall in a tassel, I took up a few strands on each side and tied them together at the top to form a loop by which to hang the reel. Sometimes these strands were finely plaited.

"I also made chenille tassels. To do this you take several strands of chenille and tie them together at the

top. Cut a very tiny narrow strip of aluminum or thin sheet tin and wind it round and round the top. Then put a hole in the end of the strip with a tin tack, and through this thread chenille in several colors and tie it.

Common Things Become Chic

"You can make a very effective trimming for a stockinette or gaberdine frock with yards and yards of plain crocheted chain-stitch in wool, or crocheted silk, or cotton. Draw a design of a leaf and cut out several in buckram or stiff muslin and sew on the chain-stitch, which is really like a braid, putting it round and round until the buckram is entirely covered. Some of these motifs are charming in navy blue wool on a beige stockinette frock.

They should be placed at intervals around the edge of the skirt with lines of the plain chain-stitch carried right up from each leaf to the top of the frock.

"But I think that the most beautiful trimming that I ever did was made from an ordinary dog chain, which cost about eight pence. I used one on a draped evening gown of copper-tinsel brocade. The chain was entirely covered with buttonhole stitch in copper-tinsel thread and was used as a girdle to catch the folds of the gown. That gown had another very successful trimming on it in the form of a tiny little buckle, also covered with copper-tinsel thread, and with three short pieces of narrow ribbon in cerise, green, and purple pulled through and cut off in sharp points. This was worn at one side of the corsage like an order, it gave a touch of contrasting color to the gown and looked very smart. I also did the dog chains with white wool, and very well one of them looked on a black gown."

The Vogue of the Two-Piece Costume

Special Correspondence

THE vogue of the two-piece costume is typically illustrated in a delightful costume in beige crepe-marcain embroidered in two tones of self-colored silk, recently sketched at the Maison Drecoll. It is easy to wear from its simplicity of line and possesses just those touches of individuality which make it out of the ordinary, though in no way conspicuous. It is, no doubt, an account of these features that this Parisian dressmaker

delightful materials in this way, and it is difficult at first sight to tell whether the silk has been bought by the yard or embroidered. Every coat and skirt too has its special long-waisted blouse made of such material. Evening dresses also have a wrap to match made of chiffon and lace or ribbon, but in these instances the capes are generally longer.

Embroideries are a most attractive feature of the latest fashions. One sees a good deal of machine-made embroidery worked in chain stitch, and



The Favorite Suit of the Spring

This illustration shows the suit as it appears in the street and as it is metamorphosed by the removal of the coat. Beige seems to be the preferred color for the spring, and the model from the Maison Drecoll from which this is sketched was carried out in crepe marocain of that color, embroidered in two self-tones

is very popular with English and American women.

Almost every gown at the moment has a coat or a cape to match. Perhaps the short cape to the hips is most Parisian. It is often accented pleated, with a small bolster collar comprising a double roll. If a lining is necessary, it is invariably made of the contrasting material used in the gown, generally of printed crepe which is greatly in vogue this season. The fabric makers have produced

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this is well suited to carrying out the adaptations of the Chinese designs which this season are apparent on so many models. Another popular type of embroidery is worked in rather heavy barbaric-looking beads, in square and odd shapes. These are put on in more or less geometrical lines which indi-

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A Gift Shop Whose Slogan Is "We Can Make It for You"

cate the influence of the Tut-ankh-amen discoveries.

Navy rep and navy serge and tricot are all materials used for street clothes. The newest of these is a fine rep serge that has a suggestion of crepe about it. This makes a delightful morning frock with the edges bound with a rouleau of black satin or trimmed with black flaxen braid.

For more dressy occasions moire silk makes a smart toilet, and is popular here. It is a very different affair to the silk of this name one knew 10 years ago, for the modern version is almost as soft as satin.

In choosing material for the present fashions, the most necessary feature to obtain is that of suppleness for the silhouette of the mode in the majority of cases is narrow with a suggestion of drapery. It is only for evening and semi-evening wear that one sees a model with a really wide skirt.

For walking dresses the line is straight, sometimes broken with a flounce, which is generally more pointed than circular in character. If fullness is suggested, it is usually in the nature of straight narrow pleating.

Evening Effects of Shadow and Light

In the evening a room will be changed by the lights that are used. Shadows to soften corners and brilliant illumination to emphasize beautiful features of the room are the effects for which one should strive. In shades, the glazed lamps are almost supplanting the parchment shades, for it is claimed that they give more luminosity.

Fish Chowder

Scald one quart of milk, then add one half-pound of halibut cut in small squares. Cook 20 minutes then add two cupfuls of oysters. When the edges curl, remove from fire and season well with salt, pepper and butter. serve with oyster crackers.

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MRS. RILLA ALLEMAN was in New York, trying to crowd into four days the work of two weeks, and so, in order to interview her, I followed her around, watching her work during two busy days, and asking questions when there was a momentary lull, and marveling at her ability to see things as she could make them, instead of in the condition they were offered for sale.

In a certain gift house in an American city there is a growing department for which Mrs. Alleman is responsible, where the slogan is, "We can make it for you." Whether the customer wants costumes for a fancy dress party, favors and party decorations made from special designs, or scenery and stage settings for amateur theatrical performances, Mrs. Alleman and her 26 assistants will provide it.

Mrs. Alleman has crowded into her life a great deal of creative work. Born and brought up in Parkersburg, West Virginia, she got what art training she could at home, and then spent five years at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, New York. When her training was finished she started an art shop in a western city, but it was discontinued when the United States entered the war.

Then she went to the company with which she still is and worked in their studio, painting decorations on small

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theater, she decided, was the logical place in which to show fancy costumes, for it is to the stage that women turn for ideas when they are planning amateur theatricals or fancy-dress parties. So Mrs. Alleman planned and put on a costume show at one of the playhouses.

It is the custom of this theater to run two feature films, with a headline vaudeville act between. Mrs. Alleman persuaded the theater manager to accept her costume show in lieu of the vaudeville act. Then she planned to fill 35 minutes with events interesting to the audience. There was a costume parade, of course, that delighted everyone with its colors and lines. But it could not continue for 35 minutes. Mrs. Alleman, therefore, arranged for singers and dancers and provided them with costumes which would fit into the picture she built.

The costumes were completed and the tableaux arranged when it was found necessary, in order to show the full beauty of the costumes, to provide special stage settings. Undaunted, Mrs. Alleman and her staff went to work and built the drops.

Soon after the event, Mrs. Alleman received an order for a curtain for a vaudeville act. This curtain was to measure 30 by 60-odd feet. An ordinary canvas drop was covered with white crepe paper, stretched and crushed, and pasted on to the canvas in little ridges. Jazz figures, made of black notes, appeared on the white ground.

It was found that there was no floor space in the store large enough to allow the canvas curtain to be spread out flat. So a garage was rented—an unheated one, and this in winter—and the curtain was spread out on the brick floor, and the work went ahead. In order to get a perspective of the work as it progressed, very high step ladders were obtained, and a girl perched on the top of each.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Sailor Wields His Pen

WHEN the poet entered my room the other day he was wearing a new suit, and looked rejuvenated, what with the flower in his buttonhole and a stick under his arm. I felt highly flattered at his attention to me up three flights of stairs. He laid a book on the table with the single admonition that it would be time enough to look at it after he left, and it wasn't exactly an antique anyway. Well, I eyed it a bit longingly, but condescended to a slight conversation with him about his new book of poems, Gertrude Atherton's "Black Oxen," and why Mrs. Mallory was in such poor form. "And I like her, too," he said in a pained way. He was probably profoundly overcome by her failure, because he rose without another word, and in that slow and thoughtful way of his disappeared. The book rested on my table that day and the next, and then when evening came, a nice long evening with the house wrapped in silence, and only the elevated trains roaring by in the next street to break the quiet, I took it up, and found myself starting on my travels.

"Voyages and Travels of a Sea-Officer," I read from the depths of my sagging wicker chair, and Madam Black Cat, that friendly Peter, came in and shared the comfort with me: "Printed in Dublin by Wm. M'Kenzie, No. 33, College Green, 1792," and dedicated to "my country"; then proceeding "As I have in an early period of my life ventured forth in your service, it may appear extraordinary that a sailor should turn author," but then everyone turns author, or tries to, isn't it, so, Peter? "an amphibious production" and— "having also passed the examination for lieutenant of the navy" I am entitled to my present recompense of midshipman's half pay, viz. Nothing per day and to find myself: which a modern author on this subject styles, "a provision perfectly genteel, by being perfectly unlimited." The list of subscribers contains but one merchant who is put down thus, "Mr. Geo. Matt. Ballie (Merchant)," and a certain Hartley Hudson, Esq., is listed for four copies. There is a Lieutenant Matthew Hewitt (Royal Navy), and a Mr. William Charters (Master Royal Navy); a certain Theobald O'Flanagan, A. B. T. C. D., and what all these letters after his name mean I do not know, but if only that I had been left out he would have made a good beginning for the alphabet; and we will conclude these names with the Rev. Henry Paddy, A. M. T. C. D.

"And if, during the intervals of peace, a sailor wields the pen, permit him to relate that diversity of scenes a sea-faring life is attended with; for the ocean tells not by its furrows the

little head nodding in stilted slumber, seemingly heedless of jolts as the small "hump" skips rope or plays ball or fishes in a canal.

A smile brings prompt response from these gayly costumed tots and they will gather round the visitor eagerly and often helpfully, too, as

they are quick to recognize a need, whether expressed in dumb-show or halting English-Japanese, and the boys especially quite often have a few words of English at their command.

If the stranger shows himself friendly and will let the youngsters

see his camera, book, or any trinkets, joy reigns, and smiles and much chattering ensue and he will be escorted for quite a distance by a score of more children. At parting, a chorus of "Sayonaras," and a repetition of the foreigner's own good-byes will help to make a cherished memory.



Entrance to the Castle Balbianello, Lake Como

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The "Compelling Rod"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE shepherd was a familiar figure in Biblical days; and because he was associated with the beautiful pastoral life, as well as with the needful and useful activities of his time, the name came to be used, frequently, as a symbol of that which was kind and lovely—a protector, a guide, a provider. And so the Psalmist wrote beautifully and often of the shepherd, likening the heavenly Father's care and comfort and provision for us, His children, to that of the shepherd for his sheep. Christians have read and sung and deeply appreciated that wonderful twenty-third psalm, which begins, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." And they follow its verses in deep humility and gratitude as they contemplate the green pastures, and the still waters, and the sure paths of righteousness; and then, presently, they reach the declaration, "Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

The kindly shepherd of the East carries his lambs in his arms to the sheepfold, but the older sheep pass into the fold under his compelling rod. These words, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer, Founder, and Leader of Christian Science, has written on page 80 of her book, "Retrospection and Introspection." Is it not a beautiful picture—the kindly shepherd, the innocent, trusting lambs being carried into the fold, and the older sheep passing into the same fold as the lambs, although some must needs feel the touch of the guiding rod because they turn aside or wander from the path?

Do we really believe that the rod as well as the staff comforts us? We can all recall times when, bowed down by a sense of pain, sorrow, defeat, or trial, we have been so glad to lean upon the staff for support. In such experiences were we as glad for the rod? But the shepherd surely and gently uses the rod to guide the wandering sheep; and no shepherd who loves his sheep is ever without his rod. If the rod, then, seem at times severe, we have but to remember that it is only severe to us in proportion to the distance we have wandered from the path, and the steps we accordingly have to retrace. The rod guides only into the fold!

Let us recall some of the uses of the rod, and then we may learn to love it for the wisdom it typifies and the joy it brings. There are uses of the rod which we all will concede are most welcome. The application of the truth of Christian Science in a case of physical illness is a very sweet use of the rod; for it corrects a condition

of inharmonious, and guides the sufferer into a realization of peace and freedom. Then, one who may for many years have considered the use of intoxicants a pleasure comes at last to seek the correcting rod that will destroy the false appetite. One who indulges a habit of extravagance which plunges him into debt or deprives others of some necessities, is glad for the correcting rod that will indicate the way to more practical and sane thinking, resulting in the ability to adjust his life so that he may live in the daily consideration of others and the consequent joy of that experience. Even in time of sorrow, the loving rod will turn us from the contemplation of woe or despair or loss to the light of God, who is Life and changes all, thus healing the troubled heart and bringing it peace.

All these things, and many others, are being accomplished daily wherever Christian Science is correctly practiced; and Christian Science shows that the comforting, compelling rod of correction and guidance is never withheld. One need never be discouraged by the touch of the rod of divine Love, for it comes to every earnest worker—to all who sincerely desire to walk with God.

There is another troublesome time when we may be grateful for the rod. It is when there is a decision to be made, when apparently there are two courses to choose between. If we are clear enough of material sense, we shall feel its gentle touch the instant we turn our thoughts in the wrong direction, before even we take a step; but if we are confused by fear or any other error of material sense, so that we do not see clearly, spiritually, and we take the wrong road, we may be sure we shall yet pass into the fold under the rod, for the guidance of divine Love never fails those who watch and pray.

Why, then, may Love's rod be called a "compelling rod"? Because it is that irresistible activity that urges mankind to progress in the right way; and it is not possible to pass under this rod elsewhere than into the fold for the sheep wherein they find rest and shelter; and how wise and necessary is His guiding rod! Then let us be glad that it is a "compelling rod," and that it is ever present and ever guiding every step of our way each day. Through its uses, its activity, its power, we are able to realize health, happiness, and peace, home and harmony.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.50; three months, \$3.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscript is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Cost of remailing copies of The Christian Science Monitor is as follows:

	North America	Other Countries
Up to 16 pages.....	1 cent	2 cents
" 24 pages.....	2 cents	3 cents
" 32 pages.....	2 "	4 "

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2, London.

WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

WESTERN: Suite 1458, McCormick Bldg., 317 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST: 200 Merchants Nat. Bank Bldg., Market and New Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.

AUSTRALASIAN: L. C. A. Building, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York, 21 East 40th Street, Cleveland, 312 Bulkeley Building.

Chicago, 1458 McCormick Building, Kansas City, 302A Commerce Building.

San Francisco, 200 Merchants National Bank Building, Los Angeles, 629 Van Ness Building.

Seattle, 763 Empire Building, London, 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2.

Advertising rates given on application. The right to determine advertising is reserved. The Monitor is a member of the A. B. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

PUBLISHERS OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LA HERALD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

Prairie

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How far the waving acres reach

Of lush and tangled prairie grass;

How vagabond the path that trails

To mark the juncos wilds that pass.

How pipe the birds on lifting wing

Within the blue and tender sky;

How watch below the flowers a-bloom

The sun upon his journey high.

How very old the prairie is,

And yet again how very young;

How all its virgin loveliness

Is on its gentle wilderness fang.

How free the fancy and the step

Morning on the prairie smiles.

How solacing its quietness

O'er all its green expanse of miles.

Maude De Verse Newton

Japan, "A Children's Paradise"

Imagine some old-fashioned garden

In a veritable riot of bright-hued

flowers—poppies, roses, geraniums,

hollyhocks, asters and other of our

midsummer blossoms in their gayest

dress—and then fancy these flowers

changed into round-faced children;

the metamorphosis will give a good

idea of the charm of Japanese children

playing on a sunny spring day.

The adult Japanese as seen on the

street in native dress is a sedate and

almost somber figure for the most

part, but the love of color in the Japanese

nature finds outlet in the clothes

of their children. Flaming reds—vivid

pinks and greens and yellows, blaze

on the kimono-clad children in fantastic

patterns of flowers and fruits,

birds and fish, and not infrequently

the fiercely-bewhiskered head of a

tiger almost covers the back of some

juvenile. The representations of

fish and animals often are reserved

for boys and the daintier patterns for

girls.

Contentment beams from the chubby,

placid faces; the velvety dark eyes

gaze with eager curiosity, and, for

the most part with a fearless friend-

liness, on the stranger, and to many

travelers one of the great charms of

the country is its children. They

literally swarm in the streets; babies

are bound firmly to the backs of the

older brothers or sisters, who, all un-

mindful of their burdens, romp and

play, the solemn eyes of the baby

watching with interest, or its heavy

eyelids nodding in stilted slumber,

seemingly heedless of jolts as the

small "hump" skips rope or plays

ball or fishes in a canal.

A smile brings prompt response

from these gayly costumed tots and

they will gather round the visitor

eagerly and often helpfully, too, as

they are quick to recognize a need,

whether expressed in dumb-show or

halting English-Japanese, and the

boys especially quite often have a

few words of English at their com-

mand.

If the stranger shows himself

friendly and will let the youngsters

see his camera, book, or any trinkets,

joy reigns, and smiles and much

chattering ensue and he will be

escorted for quite a distance by a

score of more children. At parting,

a chorus of "Sayonaras," and a

repetition of the foreigner's own

good-byes will help to make a

cherished memory.

PERCHED high on the promontory

of Balbianello, or Panta d'Aredo

as it is now called in the maps,

stands the beautiful villa of Balbi-

anello. The headland juts far into

Lake Como commanding one of the

most lovely views. The surroundings

look too peaceful ever to have been

mixed up with political turmoil and

intrigue. But it was here during the

period of Italy's unification that the

middle of last century that many a

conference was held, when Count

Porro was the host of Mazzini and

friend of the revolutionary princess

Christine Trivulzio-Belgioso.

The Psalms oft in chosen words

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Die „zwingende Rute“

Üebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER Hirte war in Bibelzeiten eine wohlbekannte Persönlichkeit, und da er mit dem schönen Hirtenleben sowohl wie mit den notwendigen und nützlichen Tätigkeiten seiner Zeit verknüpft war, wurde sein Name vielfach sinnbildlich gebraucht für jemand, der Güte und Liebe zum Ausdruck bringt, für einen Beschützer, Führer oder Versorger. So schreibt der Psalmist oft in schönen Worten von dem Hirten, indem er die Obhut, den Schutz und die Fürsorge unseres himmlischen Vaters für uns, Seine Kinder, mit denen des Hirten für seine Schafe vergleicht. Die Christen lesen und singen jenen wundervollen dreund-zwanzigsten Psalm, der mit den Worten beginnt: „Der Herr ist mein Hirte; mir wird nichts mangeln.“ mit tiefster Anerkennung, und sie lauschen seinen Worten, die ihnen die grüne Aue, die frischen Wasser und die rechte Strasse vor Augen führen, in tiefer Demut und Dankbarkeit. Und dann hören sie die Erklärung: „Dein Stecken und Stab trösten mich.“

„Der gute Hirte des Morgenlandes trägt die Lämmer auf seinen Armen in die Hürde, aber die älteren Schafe werden unter seiner zwingenden Rute [mit dem Stecken] hineingetrieben.“ So schreibt Mrs. Eddy, unsere Führerin und die Entdeckerin und Begründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, auf Seite 80 ihres Buches „Retrospection and Introspection.“ Welch schönes Bild! Der gute Hirte, der die ungeschulten, verängstigten Lämmer in die Hürde treibt, und die älteren Schafe, die in dieselbe Hürde eingehen wie die Lämmer, obwohl manche von ihnen vorher die sie leitende Rute spüren müssen, weil sie umkehren oder sich vom Wege abwenden wollen!

Sind wir wirklich der Überzeugung, dass sowohl der Stecken wie der Stab uns trösten? Wir erinnern uns alle an Zeiten, wo wir unter dem Druck von Schmerz und Sorge, Leid und Enttäuschung herzlich dankbar waren, uns auf den Stab stützen zu dürfen. Waren wir aber bei solchen Gelegenheiten ebenso dankbar für den Stecken—die Rute? Die Rute des Hirten jedoch leitet die irrenden Schafe sanft und sicher auf den rechten Weg, und kein Hirte, der seine Schafe liebhat, ist je ohne seine Rute. Wenn sie uns zuweilen hart vorkommt, so ist das nur deshalb der Fall, weil wir uns soweit vom rechten Wege entfernt haben und nun die weite Strecke wieder zurückgehen müssen. Aber die Rute leitet ja nur in die Hürde zurück! Wir wollen nun einige Fälle betrachten, wie die Rute angewandt wird. Vielleicht werden wir sie dann lieben und der Weisheit willen, die sie veranbildet, und um der Freude willen, die sie mit sich bringt. Wir geben

alle zu, dass uns die Rute in vielen Beziehungen höchst willkommen ist. So wirkt sie in einem Krankheitsfall, bei dem die Wahrheit der Christlichen Wissenschaft Anwendung findet, auf sehr wohlthuende Weise, denn sie berichtigt unharmonische Zustände und treibt den Leidenden zu der Vergewärtigung von Frieden und Freiheit. Ebenso segnenbringend wirkt sie, wenn jemand nach einem jahrelangen Wahn, dass das Trinken alkoholischer Getränke Genuss bringe, die berichtigende Rute sucht, die seine falsche Begierde zerstören wird, oder wenn einer, der der Verschwendung frönt, was ihn in Schulden stürzt und andere notwendige Dinge entzieht, die berichtigende Rute willkommen heisst, die ihm den Weg zu geordnetem, gesunderem Denken zeigt, das ihm helfen wird, seine Lebensweise zu ändern, sodass er in beständiger Rücksicht auf andere leben und die Freude, die ihm dadurch zuteil wird, geniessen kann. Und auch in Zeiten des Leides zwingt uns die liebevolle Rute, uns von der Betrachtung des Elends, der Verzweiflung und des Verlustes ab und dem Licht Gottes, des unveränderlichen Lebens, zuzuwenden, und bringt dadurch dem betrübten Herzen Heilung und Frieden.

All das und vieles andere wird täglich überall vollbracht, wo die Christliche Wissenschaft richtig angewandt wird, und die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, dass mit der trostbringenden, zwingenden Rute, die berichtigt und leitet, nicht zurückgehalten wird. Wir brauchen uns durch die Berührung der Rute der göttlichen Liebe nie entmutigen zu lassen, denn jeder ernste Arbeiter, ja alle, die den aufrichtigen Wunsch haben, mit Gott zu wandeln, bekommen sie zu fühlen.

Es gibt noch andre schwierige Zeiten, in denen wir für die Rute dankbar sein können, und zwar wenn wir vor einer Entscheidung stehen, wenn sich uns scheinbar zwischen zwei Wegen die Wahl bietet. Sind wir frei genug von dem materiellen Sinn, dann fühlen wir die sanfte Berührung der Rute schon, sobald unsere Gedanken die falsche Richtung einschlagen, ehe wir noch einen Schritt getan haben. Sind wir aber von der Furcht oder irgendeinem andern Irrtum des materiellen Sinnes verwirrt, sodass wir nicht klar, d.h. geistig, zu sehen vermögen und darum den falschen Weg einschlagen, dann dürfen wir gewiss sein, dennoch in die Rute geführt zu werden, wenn auch unter der Rute, denn die Führung der göttlichen Liebe versagt nie für die, die wachsen und beten.

Warum also wird die Rute der Liebe wohl eine „zwingende Rute“ genannt? Weil ihrem Wirken nichts widerstehen kann, weil sie die Menschheit zum

Fortschritt in der rechten Richtung swingt, und weil niemand unter dieser Rute anderwärts gelangen kann als in die Hürde. Wie gross, wie unendlich ist doch die Liebe des himmlischen

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1923

Editorials

The Lesson of Lenin's Career

THERE seems to be little doubt that Lenin has been forced by physical disability to abandon the active leadership of the Soviet Government and that he is never likely to resume control. Thus ends one of the most amazing careers in history. Lenin came of noble Russian stock. Early in life he joined the revolutionary movement, which aimed at overthrowing the autocratic government of the tsars, and was forced to flee the country. Once

abroad, he became still more interested in revolutionary Marxism. He became convinced that the primary cause of all social evils was the system which permitted the control of the resources of nature and of the instruments of production to be owned by the few, who were thereby enabled to charge their neighbors for the use of what nature obviously intended to be shared among all. To the system of private property, like Marx before him, he attributed the fact that in every country in the world there is to be seen a wealthy minority which lives, not by working, but by owning, while the majority, from generation to generation, is forced to work endlessly for wages which are always at or near the subsistence level. His interest, therefore, became centered on a world-wide social revolution, rather than on a political revolution on the narrower Russian front. With a number of fellow enthusiasts, living mainly in Switzerland, he devoted his immense talents to working out, down to the smallest details, a complete scheme of society, based on the communal, instead of the private, ownership of all property.

The World War created an opportunity which Lenin had prophesied would come, but which he could not have expected in so rapid and ample a degree. The first or democratic revolution in Russia, caused by the appalling military disasters of the preceding years, occurred in the first months of 1917. When it became clear to the German Government that the new Russian régime was loyal to the allied cause, it gave Lenin a safe conduct across central Europe in the hope that the presence in Russia of the leader of the Marxian revolutionaries would make such confusion as would paralyze the ability of Russia to take any further part in the war.

These calculations were well founded. Lenin and his associates immediately set to work to break up the army by the demand for immediate peace, and the cry that all power in the army and the workshops should be placed in the hands of soldiers' and workers' committees. At the same time they built up a fighting Bolshevik organization of their own. By October their plans were ripe, the second revolution took place, and the Kerensky régime was replaced by the Soviet. Then followed a torrent of legislation by edict probably unparalleled in history, for Lenin applied to Russia the plans which he had laboriously worked out long before in the quiet valleys of Switzerland. Everything was nationalized—the land, the banks, all houses and businesses; in fact, private property of every shape and form, except the clothes on the individual's back—and a vast organization was improvised for allotting appropriate work to every citizen and for distributing the proceeds of the common labor on equal terms to all.

Unfortunately, perhaps, the theory of Communism, which has both reason and justice in it, and has support from the practice of the early Christians, has two fatal flaws. It ignores the fact that the disorders of society are primarily due to thoughts and ambitions, the fears and the passions which animate the individuals of which it is composed, and that no great reform can ever take place with lasting success which is not the consequence of an improved way of thinking in the community itself; and, secondly, if the State is to own all property and parcel out work and sustenance to all, it would have to be controlled by an intelligence which was divine in its omniscience and benevolence, and not that of the normal bureaucrat of our time. Lenin recognized this in part, to the extent that he saw that the ideals for which he lived would take centuries to realize by the normal process of democracy. Hence his unabashed advocacy of the dictatorship of the proletariat—that is, of the Communist Party, so that his reforms could be effected by force over the heads of a multitude which, as he used to say, was too ignorant and too stupid to appreciate what was being done for its benefit.

This was the rock upon which the whole Communist movement has split. Having started with force, it was driven to use it ever more violently, until the Bolshevik revolution acquired a name for savagery, and hatred, and brutality which made even the atrocities of the Terror in France pale into insignificance. Even so, force failed. Despite the superhuman exertions of the Communist leaders, little by little the traditional ways of thought of the people reasserted themselves, first in the rejection of the communal ownership of the land, and then in insistence on the restoration of private enterprise in business on a modified scale, so that today little is left of the original régime except the control by the Government of "big business" and foreign trade, and the continuance of the absolute autocracy of the commissars. It is, indeed, not unreasonable to attribute the physical decline of the man who throughout has been the head and front of the movement, and who has maintained an unquestioned ascendancy over all his colleagues, in great measure to the realization that his great experiment was doomed to failure. But Lenin's career will not have been in vain, despite all the suffering it has brought upon Russia, if mankind reads the lesson of it aright—that to base reform on violence is both wrong and futile, and that they only succeed who are so confident of the justice of their cause that they will await its fruition until the ideas for which they stand have won the support of a majority of their countrymen by their own inherent truth.

THE National Economic League has been taking a referendum of the members of its National Council on certain warmly debated questions of international relations.

This council numbers about 3000, who are nominated by preferential ballot from each state, with a view to their standing or qualification as leaders of public opinion. They include among their membership presidents and professors of universities, judges, lawyers, bankers, merchants, farmers, industrial and labor leaders. It is therefore fair to regard the opinion which they have expressed as that rather of a class than of the masses of the people. It is, we should say, the opinion of people trained rather to think for themselves than to take unquestioningly the opinions of others.

A summary of the opinions expressed shows this body of citizens strongly in favor of the League of Nations; almost unanimously for the World Court; and favorable to the scaling down of the war debt as part of a general program of international economic adjustment. Some of the votes on the individual propositions, with the percentages polled by each, are interesting enough to quote:

Should the United States enter the League of Nations with such reservations as may be acceptable to the Government of the United States?

Yes	No	Blank or with Qualifications
890 71%	327 26%	41 3%

Should the United States join in supporting the Permanent Court of International Justice?

Yes	No	Blank or with Qualifications
1173 93%	51 4%	34 3%

Should the United States promote the holding of an international economic conference to consider reparations and inter-allied debts?

Yes	No	Blank or with Qualifications
937 74%	237 19%	84 7%

Should the United States negotiate with the Allied Powers for a scaling down of the war debts owed the United States, as a part of a general program of international economic adjustment?

Yes	No	Blank or with Qualifications
625 49%	477 39%	156 12%

Do the measures recently taken under the head of France in the Ruhr constitute a justifiable attempt to collect reparations from Germany?

Yes	No	Blank or with Qualifications
713 57%	528 42%	219 17%

The heaviest majority was that cast in favor of the support of the Permanent Court of International Justice, but it is notable that next to this the largest vote was cast in favor of congressional approval of President Harding's proposition for refunding the British war debt, not covered in the foregoing tabulation, since the vote was taken during congressional consideration of the topic.

Tests of opinion such as this have a certain value as a partial indication of national sentiment. It is, however, only partial. The opinions of any 3000 individuals, however eminent in the professions or callings, can hardly be regarded as indicative of mass sentiment in the country. Moreover, as has already been indicated, these opinions are drawn from distinctively conservative sources, and are not to be taken in any sense as representative of the view of even a majority of the general electorate. But the result of the vote does show that some 1500 persons of sufficient eminence to have been selected as representative of their various communities are favorable to the wider participation of the United States in international affairs, and that, therefore, their interest, as leaders of thought in their communities, may be looked upon as likely to be exerted to encourage such action.

FROM the offices of those in charge of rail transportation, and from the headquarters of highway associations in the United States, come reports indicating the completion of preparations for unusually heavy tourist traffic during the coming summer and fall. It is along the highways, of course, that seasonal activity will be most marked. The railroads, like the brook, run on forever. They carry their human freight, the tourists and business men and

women, the year round. As one goes forth on a journey it is impossible to avoid the feeling that, of a sudden, all the people of the world have decided to travel. Scheduled daily trains running between far distant cities are divided into sections, the cars of which are filled almost to overflowing. As one observes a train passing in the opposite direction on an adjoining track, it is seen to be a counterpart of his own, filled with people eager to reach their prearranged destinations. It has been said that Americans travel habitually. It is true that they cover comparatively great distances with little thought that they are accomplishing, easily and in comfort, what would have been a serious undertaking, if indeed it had been possible, a half century ago.

But it is along the winding continental highways that the first spring days bring a distinct revival of activity. The tourist family, snugly packed away in a well-equipped motor car, thinks nothing of setting out on a journey of a few hundred miles, and with each recurring summer added recruits join the ranks of transcontinental wayfarers, who cover the routes from ocean to ocean and from lakes to gulf, camping and taking interesting side trips along the way. It is estimated that approximately a quarter of a million people will travel over the Lincoln

A Poll on Internationalism

Highway between April 20 and Oct. 25, this year. To carry this vast army of peaceful adventurers, some 60,000 automobiles will be impressed into service.

One could hardly imagine a more delightful experience than this trip, in either direction, between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It is one of genteel yet care-free vagabondage. The purring motor makes sweet music as the landscape appears to draw nearer and recede, as hills and valleys and long open stretches of the smooth highway are traversed. The inclination is to forget time schedules and to disregard the unimportant changes in weather. There are pleasant associations and interchanges, the adventure of meeting and overcoming difficulties, some trifling and some vexatious, always with the assurance of days, and possibly weeks, of contentment and agreeable change.

The American people are becoming more and more neighborly. Frequent visits back and forth have served to remove whatever was left of sectional reserve and unfriendliness. The northerner undertakes a journey to the south, and the easterner to the west, quite complacently, with assurance of a cordial welcome.

RECORD-BREAKING activity seems not the exception but the rule in various lines of industry in the United States. Notwithstanding the enormous production of manufacturing concerns last year, the output of many establishments in 1923 promises to be the greatest in their history. For this period of the year, usually considered a dull season, industrial activity exceeds all previous records. Orders on books and plans for expansion contemplated by some of the largest institutions in the United States give assurance that this activity not only will continue but increase throughout the remaining months of the year and probably longer.

Here are some indications of present and future prosperity: The announcement a few days ago that the railroads had authorized the expenditure of \$1,540,000,000 in new locomotives, cars, tracks, and terminals, the American Railway Association calling upon every road, shipper, and householder to aid in relieving the heaviest traffic burden in history; the fact that the present rate of pig-iron production, a business barometer, is breaking all records; the consumption of gasoline is the largest ever known; the substantial increases in wages which have been announced in steel mills, textile mills, and other industries, with practically no unemployment anywhere; indications that many corporations will increase disbursements to shareholders during the year; the fact that Westinghouse Electric Company is receiving business at the rate of more than \$200,000,000 a year, and General Electric at the rate of more than \$300,000,000 a year; American Brass Company shipments exceeding the best previous records, even the war period; earnings by the American Locomotive Company at the rate of \$40 to \$50 a share on the common stock; automobile production at a new high record; savings banks deposits largely increased; money situation favorable, as indicated by the fact that rediscount rates were not advanced as expected and are not likely to be soon, and by the unusually strong position of the federal reserve banks; good demand for investment securities and quick absorption of new offerings; the fact that there are no important strikes on hand or pending, and that with labor fully employed the buying power of the Nation is greatly increased, as indicated by the big gains shown in retail and chain store trade.

The above are only a few of the high spots in the American business situation. Members of the Cabinet are in a position to gather and analyze reports of conditions as they come in from all parts of the country, and the recent optimistic statements of Secretaries Mellon, Hoover, and Davis as to the outlook are most encouraging. Bankers and big business men generally are aware of the trend of things and are preparing to take care of the record-breaking business before it becomes too unwieldy to handle.

Editorial Notes

THAT the British House of Commons has just passed by a large majority the Performing Animals Bill means that another step has been taken toward eliminating the needless suffering which undoubtedly is associated with much animal training. As such, it is a matter of congratulation. On the other hand, it is easy to appreciate some of the questions which were propounded by the Labor members, who seem to have opposed the measure on the ground that Parliament might to better advantage turn its attention to caring for slum children than animals. Then, too, some asked, "Why not stop fox-hunting?" and others directed their inquiry against horse-racing and that "cruelest of sports," steeplechasing. Still, any action which gives indication of an aroused public conscience along the line of mitigating unnecessary pain deserves support and commendation.

THE gratifying fact that March was the banner month in the number of cases brought, according to a statement by the United States Prohibition Commissioner on the first anniversary of the establishment of divisional prohibition chiefs with mobile forces of agents, is a matter of heartiest congratulation to the prohibition enforcement agents of America. There were 1623 cases brought during the month, or 600 more than the previous high record, he said, adding that whereas a year ago the force comprised less than 250 agents, today it contained nearly 500, and had doubled in efficiency and productivity. If the all-round increase goes on in like progression, it will not be long before the bootlegger is completely, what he should be now, a creature of the past.

The American Indian Question

By GEORGE WHARTON JAMES.

Recognizing the importance to the American people of the problem of control of the properties and welfare of the American Indians, arrangements have been made with Dr. George Wharton James, a recognized authority upon the subject, for a series of articles dealing with the matter in its past and present aspects. The first article appears herewith. Others will follow from time to time. Dr. James is a well-known explorer and ethnologist, who has long studied the Indian problem and who has written numerous books and treatises from first-hand observation. He has lectured in many of the larger cities of the United States. For many years he has worked unceasingly to expose what he insists are the abuses practiced by the United States Indian Bureau in its dealings with the Nation's wards.

JUST now the Indian question is being brought very prominently before the American people. The introduction of the Bursum Bill in the Senate, and after its passing, Senator Borah's action in recalling it, caused considerable excitement. Then the storm of protest that broke over the country when the provisions of the bill were known; Secretary Fall's open defense and advocacy of it as "an Administration measure"; and the warm approval accorded it by Commissioner Burke of the Indian Bureau, showed there were two sides fiercely battling for supremacy as to the merits of the bill. The attack on the bill has been largely sponsored by the Indian welfare department of the Federation of Women's Clubs, numbering over 2,500,000 members. Mrs. Atwood of Riverside, Cal., chairman of this department, and John Collier, especially appointed by the federation to guard the interests of the Indians, have written and spoken extensively condemning the Bursum Bill in all its phases. Magazines and newspapers throughout the country have been dotted with articles or editorials, pro and con, and the war is still on.

Then, too, the movement to organize the Indians of California into auxiliaries of the Indian Board of Co-operation, the honorary president of which is the eminent educator and philanthropist, David Starr Jordan, has excited more than ordinary interest. Of the 20,000 Indians of California, nearly 9000 have joined these auxiliaries, and early in 1922 a delegation of nine of them, led by Frederick G. Collett, the executive representative of the board, went to Washington and stayed there four months interviewing the Secretary of the Interior, the Indian Commissioner, the Senate and House Committees on Indian Affairs, and the individual senators and representatives who they deemed might be willing to help them in their struggle.

And these are but isolated facts in the great Indian agitation that is fermenting and working throughout the whole country. Delegates are piling into Washington from west, north, and south, claiming they are not receiving a square deal from the bureau.

It is openly charged that the Indians' Rights Association, organized long ago by earnest eastern people who sought the welfare of the Indian, has fallen from its high estate and is now a truckling follower of the Indian Bureau. Dr. Carlos Montezuma and other noted Indians have frequently and bitterly charged that the Society of American Indians has likewise been tied as a tail to the kite of the Indian Bureau by its recreant officers. And in addition to this, Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania has delivered a terrific arraignment of the Indian Bureau in two speeches before the House of Representatives, in which he charges that "the Indian Bureau system is a wastrel, profligate beyond description. It wastes every year millions of dollars collected from American taxpayers and millions more abstracted from the possession of the Indians themselves. It wastes still other millions which would accrue from this untaxed Indian wealth once it was Americanized. It wastes the self-respect of a race and the possibilities of a proud people. It wastes material resources by inefficiency, and spiritual resources by dependence and pauperism. It wastes the confidence of the Indians by setting up decoys that lead them to their doom. It wastes their labor by setting them at futile tasks which have no value in American civilization. It wastes their youth in segregated schools which perpetuate tribalism. It wastes their maturity by keeping them in wigwam and tepee and making them aliens in the land of their fathers. It wastes money and manhood, character and citizenship, and conserves only idleness and ignorance and vice."

This is a fearful series of indictments. If one-tenth of them are true, the American people should know it, to the end that they may demand, in no uncertain voice, either the complete abolishment of the bureau, or a change in its policy and conduct.

It is my purpose in the following articles to present facts in regard to the treatment of America's western Indians. For over forty years I have studied them in their own homes, as well as that which has been written about them. Somewhere, somehow, the Indian policy of the United States has been full of blunders, mistakes—aye, and worse. "Policy" did I say? This is where I have made a mistake. The United States has had no Indian policy. By the American system, each time a new Secretary of the Interior was appointed, and he selected the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the "policy" was changed to meet the whims and fancies, notions and idiosyncrasies of the new incumbent. A perfect example of this is given in the bureau's treatment of the California Indians' Court of Claims Bill. The assistant commissioner, E. B. Meritt, is the man who transacts the legal business of the bureau. He retains office no matter who is "in" or "out." Hence, when, under the secretaryship of Franklin K. Lane, who approved of the California Indians' Bill, Mr. Meritt (or the Indian Bureau) was asked to report on the bill, Mr. Meritt said he had been glad to help prepare the bill, heartily approved of it, and deemed it the wise and proper procedure to satisfy the long-refused demand of the California Indians.

Two years later, at a second hearing, with Secretary Fall in the place occupied by Mr. Lane, a new spirit is evident. Fall said, No! where Lane had said, Yes! Hence Mr. Meritt turns tail on everything he had before said and clearly shows to the satisfaction of the chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs that what he said two years before was nonsense, and, of course, the claim of the California Indians was all "bosh" and must be denied. And this, my readers will please observe, is not something that happened fifty years ago. It happened A. D. 1922, and similar things are happening in the treatment of the American Indians all the time.

Yet, while I have been compelled to refer to Mr. Meritt by name, this is not a fight on individuals. Personally Mr. Meritt is an estimable gentleman and we are good friends. But I am unalterably opposed to the Indian Bureau system. It is but a small part of the common governmental machinery of the United States. Therefore it can claim no exemption from criticism or censure.